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REVISION OF NEAR EASTERN POLICY OF ALLIES EXPECTED

Indications Point to French Acceptance of Greek Royalists and Revision of Sevres Pact in Favor of the Turks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Opinion on the policy of France with respect to the situation in Greece is gradually taking definite form. The view is now general that the return of former King Constantine to the throne is inevitable, and that active intervention on the part of the Allies would serve no useful purpose. Such intervention, moreover, would be a distinct contravention of the idea of national self-determination, championed by the Allies in the great war.

Should the Greek plebiscite give, as is practically certain, an overwhelming majority for the return of the former King, the Allies will probably bow to the inevitable. The suggestion that efforts should be made toward a compromise by the enthronement of Constantine's eldest son is now discredited, the opinion being that Constantine would exert as much influence through his son as he would in occupying the throne himself.

While remaining passive in regard to the question of the dynasty, France, however, is now certain, will repudiate further obligations to Greece in the settlement of the Near Eastern question. "Assuming Constantine's return," Pertinax in the "Echo de Paris," who probably gives an officially inspired opinion, remarks, "the essential condition is that the allied powers should resume their independence in Turkish affairs. To reform the Treaty of Sevres, to place on its feet a Turkey capable of maintaining itself in as good order as possible, and to detach it from menacing Asiatic disorders; that is the corollary to the passive attitude in the face of the return of Constantine to the throne."

Whether England will support France in such a view remains to be seen. The general opinion in Paris political circles is inclined to be that the two countries are in accord on their policy and much satisfaction is expressed at the forthcoming meeting between George Leygues and Mr. Lloyd George.

England, it is urged, in face of the fact that she will now have to withdraw her financial subsidies from the Greek army in Anatolia, must necessarily review the whole Turkish treaty.

Plumb Next Sunday

ATHENS, Greece (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press) — The Greek people will vote on November 23 on the question of the return of former King Constantine to the throne. The Cabinet has decided for a plebiscite on this question on the date named. Constantine has cabled the government that he will await the result of the plebiscite before returning to Greece.

All foreign ministers accredited to the Greek Government have called officially on Mr. Rhallis.

General amnesty has been granted to about 100 German-trained Greek army officers who had been interned in the Island of Crete on charges that they had delivered Macedonia over to the Bulgarians during the war. These officers are returning to resume their places in the army.

It is declared by the Cabinet's newspaper organ that grave irregularities have been discovered by the new Minister of Finance.

Attempts are being made by the government to put a stop to the sporadic use of firearms in various parts of the city. Soldiers were put on guard outside the residence of Mr. Politis, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, after the windows of the house had been smashed by a crowd.

FRANCE TO CONTINUE ITS POLICY IN SYRIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The report just published of the interview between General Gouraud, French high commissioner in Syria, and the government financial commission throws light on the French Near Eastern policy. General Gouraud states that since the deposition of Emir Feisal, the situation has been excellent. The main roads have been reopened, trade resumed, and the population well satisfied at the new order established.

The Prime Minister, George Leygues, commenting on the report, insisted on the importance to France of the maintenance of its policy in Syria. As a Mediterranean and North African power, she could not without exposing herself to great peril abandon her position in the Orient.

He affirmed the government's firm resolution to reduce its effectives in Syria as soon as the application of the treaty with Turkey permitted. Mr. Leygues agreed with General Gouraud that it would be unwise to withdraw the troops from Cilicia in the face of existing circumstances. Recent events in Greece had created a new situation in which it was necessary to examine and treat to advantage French interests. He hoped shortly to meet Mr. Lloyd George to confer on the new problems presented.

INVESTIGATION OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At the first meeting of the executive board of the New American Engineering Council, of which Herbert Hoover is chairman, and which has succeeded the Engineering Council formed in 1915 to meet the exigencies of the war, a committee was appointed to investigate industrial waste.

This committee will be the agency through which the council will deal with labor organizations, chambers of commerce and whatever other bodies may be influential in settling industrial conditions. This is the outcome of the action of the engineers who have been session here in deciding to play a definite part in attempting to prevent demoralization due to unemployment and to bring labor and capital together in meeting the reconstruction problems developing today.

The movement to reorganize the Department of the Interior by the establishment of a National Department of Public Works, regarding which Congress is to be asked to take action, was endorsed by the board.

LABOR SUSTAINED IN WAGE APPEAL

Arbitration in Ft. Smith Case Decides Against Reduction—Employers Offer Workmen View of Books of Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Employees of the Ft. Smith Smelter Company will have permission to examine the books and accounts of the corporation, and, if they wish, to employ auditors to check them up, under a decision of the arbitrator selected by the United States Department of Labor to settle a dispute between the company and its workmen. The decision might make its own decision in the matter.

The chairman of the Senate and House military affairs committees—both Republicans, James W. Wadsworth Jr., Senator from New York, and Julius Kahn, Representative from California—are both credited with favoring universal service and a large army, so the general staff seems certain of at least favorable committee reports, should it seek later to extend its plans. At the recent session universal service was defeated.

Demobilization Policy

Major-General March discusses the demobilization policy following the world war, explaining that great care was taken not to permit too many men to be released in advance of available employment. He points out also that great quantities of supplies had to be cared for and that a considerable force of men was needed for this purpose. Individual soldiers who did not know of opportunities in civil careers were allowed to remain in the army.

The army has paid, all told, \$7,212,636.75 for 57,795.59 acres of land to be used for cantonments and military camps. By purchasing these camps outright, Major-General March remarks, the War Department has saved large amounts in the way of damage claims. It is explained that the plan is to have one large military camp for every corps area.

Elaborate plans are under way for future wars, the report states. Complete plans have been framed during the year for use in case of possible hostilities growing out of present world conditions and based upon the current estimate of the world situation. Complete tables of organization for the special cases considered have been included, and there has been arranged a broad and comprehensive survey of the military-productive capacity of the country that will reveal the extent to which that capacity can meet supply requirements.

Investigation of Frauds

The Military Intelligence Division, it is said, established a "graft and fraud section" assigned to the investigation of fraud against the government by persons in the military service and others acting in conjunction with them. That there was need for such an institution is revealed by the explanation that already this section has saved the government, net, \$9,011,067.13. The section was discontinued on June 30, 1920. Warfare against radicals is still under way. A weekly situation survey is prepared of radical and racial movements.

Sales and purchasing policies of the War Department are discussed at some length in the report, mainly as to the theory on which they are conducted. The purchasing is done through a single agency in order to prevent government organizations competing against each other in the market. Sales policies, first of all, are designed to permit government departments and bureaus to have first choice of available surplus goods. Next, it is said, the aim is to sell "as directly as possible" to the public in form suitable for household use. Property in this country is to be marketed here, if markets for it exist.

Behavior of Troops Praised

The behavior of United States troops in the occupied regions of Germany is praised. The cost of their maintenance is given as \$257,065,084.35, and Germany has advanced about \$32,000,000 toward this amount.

The reason for sending United States troops into Siberia is given in the report. It is said that when the break came between certain of the Tzec-Slovak troops and the Bolsheviks, "the situation was a cause of much concern to the entente, especially as it was believed that Austro-German prisoners in Siberia were taking a large part in the attack on the Tzecs and would, if successful, be reinforcements for Germany." Accordingly a mixed force of allied troops was sent into Siberia to aid in reuniting the Tzec-Slovak troops.

It is contended that the United States troops "maintained an attitude of strict neutrality with respect to all contending Russians, regardless of parties, policies or affiliations."

The border patrol in Texas, New

CHIEF OF STAFF FOR UNIVERSAL TRAINING

Major-General March in Annual Report Tells of Plans for Record Army and of the Preparations for Future Wars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Plans of the general staff for universal military training and an army much larger than any this country has had during peace times in the past are revealed in the annual report of Maj.-Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, now made public.

"It may be stated without qualification that an adequate reserve of trained soldiers, available for use in an emergency, is the essential prerequisite to any effective plan for national defense, and that the creation and maintenance of such a reserve without universal training is impossible," says Major-General March. He speaks at some length of the aim of the general staff to bring the army into close contact with the public.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, recently indicated that he would not press for universal military training at the coming session of Congress, in order that the incoming administration might make its own decision in the matter. The chairman of the Senate and House military affairs committees—both Republicans, James W. Wadsworth Jr., Senator from New York, and Julius Kahn, Representative from California—are both credited with favoring universal service and a large army, so the general staff seems certain of at least favorable committee reports, should it seek later to extend its plans. At the recent session universal service was defeated.

Comptroller of the Treasury Tells of Efforts to Obtain an Audit of Accounts and of Objections by the Chairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Shipping Board financial difficulties, now being brought into public notice through the committee hearings in New York City, formed the material of a fairly voluminous correspondence between officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, a Shipping Board subsidiary, and officials of the United States Treasury, it was learned yesterday through examination of the annual report of Walter Warwick, Comptroller of the Treasury, which was then made public.

Among the interesting bits of information revealed in this correspondence is the fact that when the Treasury audit finally was made after a considerable delay, owing to the difficulties presented by legal hindrances and the "haphazard" condition of Shipping Board affairs—it was found that the Treasury auditor took exceptions to disbursements of \$23,333,259.23 in two months. As early as May 23, 1918, the Shipping Board accounts came to the attention of The Treasury Department, and Mr. Warwick, on June 1 of the same year, held that the Treasury had no official responsibility for the affairs of the board, which had been conducted, not as a governmental agency, but as a private corporation, and consequently should decline to undertake an audit.

He wrote at that time, after pointing out that as heads of a private corporation the trustees of the board exceeded in authority its own auditor who could only carry out their orders without any right to stop payments, as follows:

"The Fleet Corporation, if it be dissatisfied with its own accomplishments in the way of auditing and controlling its financial affairs, has entire freedom in changing its system and methods, and at any time may employ additional auditors to review the work done and test it by any standards the corporation may establish for each review.

Scope Limited

"The statement of the chairman, in the last sentence of his letter, conveys to me the impression that it is not desired that the auditor to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury shall criticize or comment on anything that has been done in accordance with the authority of the corporation, or that has been approved by it. This might leave only the question of the honesty of the transactions, and whether or not there had been dishonesty or gross negligence would be difficult to prove now. In fact, the magnitude of the undertaking involved in an audit at this time would cause the result to be only a difference on doubtful questions."

Nevertheless, an audit was ordered, through new legislation pushed through Congress, and Mr. Warwick's report continues:

"As an evidence of the difficulties caused by haphazard methods when dealing with matters of accounting, it is interesting to observe that, despite its original desire to secure an audit of its accounts by the Treasury, the corporation apparently found it well nigh hopeless to bring together the scattered supporting papers necessary to a systematic rendering of its accounts. At least no accounts were submitted in response to the request of the department until the exchange of correspondence on the subject promised to reach an acute stage.

While there was no reason to impute other motives for the delay than those always afforded by the difficulties of bringing order out of conditions not hitherto required to be orderly within given standards, the situation presented was one that began to look like a disregard of the law, however excusable. Consequently I viewed it as a duty devolving upon my office to recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury that some action be taken to exact compliance by the corporation with the law. As a means of ascertaining the facts, I suggested that the division of bookkeeping and warrants be directed to discontinue the issuing of warrants for money to be paid the Fleet Corporation; and that the corporation be advised of this action and the reason for it."

Shipping Board Protests

A communication from the chairman of the board to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of March 13, 1920, expressed dissatisfaction that so many and so large exceptions should have been taken to Shipping Board expenditures. Excerpts from this letter read as follows:

"During July, 1919, when I took office as chairman of the United States Shipping Board, I found that the accounting required under this statute had been attempted only in the most perfunctory manner. In that but one partial account had been presented to the Treasury."

Méjico and Arizona is commented upon as valuable, in preventing raids and in stopping smuggling from Mexico. The report shows that there were 209,901 officers and enlisted men in the army on June 30, 1920, and that in April there were 16,929 men in educational courses and 27,262 in vocational courses given by the army.

SHIPPING BOARD'S BOOKS CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Protests signed by many prohibition and temperance organizations against the renewal of permits to wholesale liquor dealers have been lodged with the prohibition enforcement department at Washington. The abuse of permits has led to much criticism of the enforcement officials and it was the understanding that when those already granted had expired there would be a strict investigation of applications for renewal, leading, it was believed, to a wide curtailment of such branches of liquor selling as had been able to survive under the system of permits.

The permits will expire in December and applications for renewal, which have been coming in for some time, are on file. It was urged by Wayne B. Wheeler, who filed the protest for the organizations, and the legal brief to support them, that permits to wholesalers who are not manufacturers or wholesale druggists are not authorized under the Volstead Act. It was insisted that the issuance of these permits was in direct conflict with the expressed purpose of the act to "prevent the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage."

These permits have increased the facility for diverting intoxicating liquor to beverage use.

Permits Not Compulsory

"Even if it is permissible to issue the permits," it was pointed out, "it is not compulsory, and the disastrous experience of the last year in connection with these permits furnishes sufficient proof to show the wisdom and the necessity for rejecting the whole permits as a whole."

The protest and brief were filed on behalf of: The Anti-Saloon League of America, The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Commission on Temperance and Social Service of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Commission on Temperance of the Federal Council of Churches in Christ in America, the Commission on Temperance of the Congregational Churches of the United States, the International Reform Bureau; the Board of Temperance and Social Welfare of the Christian Church (The Disciples of Christ) and other organizations.

Scope Limited

"The Bureau of Internal Revenue is investigating the output of a number of breweries which are suspected of selling beverages containing more than the one half of 1 per cent alcohol permitted by the law.

Seizure Ordered

Upon being advised by telegram from Thomas E. Stone, supervising agent, that the Herancourt and Jackson brewing companies, Cincinnati, Ohio, were placing upon the market a beverage in excess of one-half of 1 per cent alcoholic content, instructions were issued to Stephen W. McGrath, collector, of Cincinnati, to make a seizure of these two breweries.

Mr. Stone, before sending his telegram, had analyzed samples of the breweries' product, which showed an alcoholic content in excess of one-half of 1 per cent. The bureau is awaiting a detailed report from Mr. Stone.

Politically, the prohibitionists are continuing on the alert to prevent the appointment to political offices of men hostile to prohibition.

Opposition to Elihu Root as the proposed appointee of President-elect Warren G. Harding to the position of Secretary of State is developing among Prohibitionists, because of his having acted as chief legal counsel for the brewers. It is believed by them that if Mr. Root were to lead the Cabinet

SEIZURE ORDERED OF BREWERIES

Two Plants Accused of Placing

on Market Beverage of Illegal Alcoholic Content—Renewal of Wholesale Permits Opposed

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BENEFIT OF TREATY OF RAPALLO SHOWN

Italian Delegate Describes Improvements in Country's Economic Condition Following Settlement of Adriatic Problem

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Sunday)—

The German Government has addressed a long memorandum to the League of Nations, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, concerning colonial mandates. After recalling the conditions of Article 22 of the Covenant concerning the German colonies, the memorandum claims that the League has assumed the responsibility of the former German colonies. While one state or another undertakes to administer the said colonies, the choice of mandatories lies with the League.

No other interpretation, it states, is compatible with the letter or spirit of

why action was not taken concerning the war mentioned.

A truce had been patched up, but he believed that one of the great dangers ahead was that a renewal of war might take place next year with dire effects to the rest of the world. The most important part of the speech, however, was that in which he alluded to the admission of former enemy states. He understood that a special report had been drawn up, and he hoped that it would be presented before the question was relegated behind the doors of a commission to seeming privacy.

Views of Working Classes

He spoke on his own responsibility, but he was there in a special sense to voice the views of the working masses of Great Britain upon this subject, and he knew that their views were that the former enemy states should be admitted to the League as speedily as possible. He believed that this view was also shared by workers of the whole world. He referred to the circumstances under which Germany and Austria were invited to take part in the Washington conference, and said that representatives of those countries had since taken a useful, though modest, part in the deliberations of that body during this year.

Admission of former enemy countries was a matter of application, either by, or on behalf of, those countries, and he merely put forward those remarks as indicating the mind of Labor on the matter. The British workers did not absolve the German people from responsibility, but reparations were the concern of those interested with the execution of the Peace Treaty. The business of the League was the peace and prosperity of the world, and from that point of view he submitted that former enemy states should be admitted as soon as possible.

Need for Stability

Trade depended on stability, and peace on cooperation, and there could be neither one nor the other so long as the world was divided into two camps. Today, old alliances were broken up and new ones were not yet formed, but they would be formed. Association was the law of being. Were they going to risk new combinations and reversions to old dangers of the pre-war period? The rulers had gone, and the peoples were left to liquidate debts and expiate their crimes, and he believed they had shown signs of repentance. They had taken part in the financial conference at Brussels and offered to lodge their treaties with the League, though not members of the League, and had taken a useful part in Labor organizations. He hoped they might in due time come into full cooperation.

British Premier Interviewed

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The differences between Great Britain and France do not amount to a quarrel, and the views of these two nations have in no way prejudiced the alliance which held them together during the war, said Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, in an interview at London yesterday with the correspondent of the "Petit Parisian."

Mr. Lloyd George declared that, regarding reparations, England would stand "elbow to elbow" with France, but he insisted that the amount Germany will be called upon to pay should be fixed.

"There are always some people who pick quarrels," said the Premier. "There is no quarrel, however, and you have just told me there were no interests in the world, on either the French or British side, that can slacken the Franco-British brotherhood. I never thought otherwise."

"I was a lawyer before entering politics, and when I confronted a debtor, I had two courses to choose, either to enforce strictly the rights of my client, and sell the debtor's house and furniture at the risk of getting nothing or next to nothing, or saying to him: You owe so much. How much can you pay at once? How much in a year, or 10 years?" This latter method I found to be the best, and this I advise following in dealing with Germany."

"But," objected the interviewer, "suppose you knew the debtor who displayed empty pockets was cheating?"

Mr. Lloyd George smiled as he replied: "Would I believe a debtor without a check being placed on his statements? No, we must check up. Estimate and fix the amount due. I always get back to that expression 'fix.' Let us fix the amount, and when that is done Great Britain will be seen close beside France in demanding payment."

"I have, I think," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "testified by acts, and not only by words, to my friendship and admiration for the French democracy. We fought together and conquered together, and must not renounce in peace the arrangements that in the past were dear to my heart. In return, the French people must not think I am become an enemy because I speak as a business man, and as a realist. Friends should speak the truth to each other and defend the system which seems best to conform with their common interests. Once the decision is reached, then we will stand elbow to elbow."

BALLOT TAKEN IN COURT ROOM

TOLEDO, Ohio—For the first time, it is said, in the history of local courts, a police court judge on Saturday passed ballots through the court room and asked the spectators to write the verdict on slips of paper. Of the 34 ballots 27 were marked "not guilty." The prisoner, on trial for alleged bribery, was declared not guilty by the judge, James Austin.

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CABINET DIVIDED ON TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Despite Opposition Within Ministry to British Commercial Relations With Bolsheviks Scheme Is Being Pressed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Ireland has been in the background this week despite "question time" sniping at the government in the House of Commons, which has been kept up as usual. One curious admission of fact has, however, been made by Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Irish Secretary. Hitherto he has been merely perplexed by the repeated questions about the destruction of creameries in Ireland, for he had "no information" on the subject. He now finds to his horror that he was wrong when he thought there was no evidence for the wilful burning of any creamery by soldiers or police; indeed, he finds, that one creamery has been so destroyed. The opposition benches hope that in due course he will receive similar enlightening information about all the other creameries that have been burned.

The political event of the week is the Cabinet's decision to accept the general idea of trade with Russia. The Prime Minister, who all along has fought for resumption of trade with Russia, has at last carried the draft agreement through the Cabinet. It now appears that Mr. Bonar Law, Leader of the House, and J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, are also at one with the Prime Minister on this question, although the last-mentioned has up to now been a doubtful element. The section of the Cabinet opposed to the policy of trade with Russia consists of Walter Hume Long, Earl Curzon, Foreign Secretary, and Winston Churchill, War Minister. It is likely that they will attempt to delay the completion of the draft treaty by obstinately raising questions of detail, such as guarantees.

Russian Trade Proposals

It is, however, now expected that the draft trading agreement will in fact be presented to Leonid Krassin, the Bolshevik representative, at 128 New Bond Street early next week.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The manifest indignation of the German miners at the delay of the government in providing for the promised socialization of the German mines has alarmed politicians, and today the Reichstag discusses the question.

The Socialists deplore the government that close on 1,000,000 German miners in the Ruhr district had consented to work overtime in order to enable Germany to carry out its coal obligations to the Allies, only on the understanding that the coal mines should become state property and that the government's delay in the matter was having a deplorable effect and would lead to a reduction of output.

The reply of the German Minister of Industry, pleading that the seriousness of the situation prevented the government proceeding rapidly in the matter is applauded tonight by the German press, with the exception of the Socialist "Vorwärts," which warns the government against underestimating the determination of the miners not to continue working for Hugh Stinnes and other German "coal kings."

Chancellor's Return

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The German Chancellor, Constantine Fehrenbach, and the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Walter Simons, returned today to Berlin from their tour through the occupied Rhineland territory. A cabinet meeting was held tonight, when Germany's attitude toward the League of Nations was defined. It is understood that an official announcement on this subject will shortly be made.

Meanwhile, moderate German opinion, and the press, continue to follow the debates at Geneva with considerable sympathy and interest, but the Junker newspapers violently denounce the League as being merely a subservient tool for the furtherance of British imperialist aims. The "Deutsche Zeitung" urges the German Government not to be in any hurry to apply for membership of the League, the value of which it does not regard as very great.

AMUSEMENTS

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leader in the Legislature next session. The decision to dissolve the coalition was confirmed later at Toronto. Joseph Marks, secretary of the Independent Labor Party, has been authorized to issue the statement that the final break has come in the first governmental coalition of Farmers and Labor in Canada. The withdrawal of the Labor wing of the government, without which the government will not have a majority, is the result of variance on the policies of protection and public ownership, chiefly the former.

"We are naturally Protectionists," says Mr. MacBride. "A free trade policy such as the farmers stand for would endanger our living." While the move was not entirely unforeseen, the dissolution of the coalition is expected to have far-reaching effects in the political life of the Dominion.

ALLIED DEMAND CAUSES PROTEST

German Press Indignant at Claim That Remaining Zeppelins Should Be Surrendered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The claim of the interallied disarmament commission here that the German Government should hand over immediately the two remaining Zeppelins as compensation for the seven Zeppelins destroyed by their crews about a year ago, instead of surrendering them to the Allies caused a storm of press protest tonight. Many suggestions of jealousy on the part of the British aircraft building firms as being responsible for the allied claim are made.

In the note which the German Government proposed to send to the Allies, the demand mentioned will be firmly rejected. An amicable arrangement will doubtless be reached. Meanwhile Germany's last naval airship is on its way to Italy to be handed over to the Italian Government. It reached Pomerania this morning from Königsberg and will continue its journey over the Alps to Italy in a few days' time. Another Zeppelin has been allotted to Japan, and will be shortly dispatched to that country by steamer.

Discontent of Miners

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VACCINATION ISSUE TO GO TO COURTS

Ohio Board of Health Rule Is Defied by Parent of School Children—Pupils Are Excluded for Non-Compliance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—H. E. Hargy of Carthage, a suburb of Cincinnati, is preparing to resist in the courts the order of the Board of Education requiring his three children, who are pupils in the Mary Gill school, to be vaccinated. The order being issued by one of the school medical examiners, Mr. Hargy notified the school authorities that he would not comply with its terms, and that he would refuse to permit his children to be vaccinated or to submit to any medical examinations.

Randall J. Condon, school superintendent, referred the question to the city solicitor, who rendered as opinion that the Board of Education has the authority to enforce the health board's regulations requiring school children to be vaccinated. Mr. Hargy was notified of the ruling, and at the same time the suspension of the children from the school was ordered until they have submitted to a medical examination. The father's refusal to comply with the order will be taken under consideration by the Board of Education. Mr. Hargy will be present to defend his action.

The board contemplates expelling the children from school because they have not been vaccinated, and then of proceeding against Mr. Hargy under the compulsory attendance law for not sending them to school. Mr. Hargy threatens to circumvent this by taking the children to school each day, if the board persists in its attitude. He says he will carry the case to the court of last resort if necessary. In the meantime, Mr. Hargy is organizing among parents of the community, an anti-vaccination society which will support him in his contest. A number of persons already have signified their intention of joining the new organization.

NEW CABINET IN PORTUGAL FORMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Lisbon

LISBON, Portugal (Sunday)—A new Cabinet under the presidency of Capt. Alvaro Castro, former Governor of Mozambique, has been formed representing the three republican parties.

Minister of War, Colonel Baptista, former commander-in-chief of the Expeditionary Force in France.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Domingos Pereira, former premier.

Minister of Finance, Cunha Leal.

Minister of Commerce, Dr. Antonio Fonseca.

Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Alvarez.

Minister of Colonies, Capt. James de Sousa.

Minister of Labor, Adriano Pimenta.

TRUCKS TO CLEAR MARYLAND ROADS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The Maryland Roads Commission has ruled that the main arteries of travel in this State must be kept clear of incumbrances of snow and ice this winter. In order to effect the purpose, "big trucks which have traction on all four wheels," says the chairman and chief engineer of the commission, "will start out over the roads, pushing snow plows ahead of them at the first snowfall. Each truck will be assigned to a definite section of road to keep clear, and will continue in operation as long as snow is falling."

The main arteries of travel across Maryland are the highway from Oakland, through Keyser, Cumberland, Hagerstown and Frederick to Baltimore. Harford and Belair roads to the Delaware border, Washington and Annapolis boulevards, the main line through Prince Georges, Charles and

St. Marys counties, and the main line through Anne Arundel and Calvert counties to Solomon's Island.

ONTARIO ELECTION CAMPAIGN CLOSES

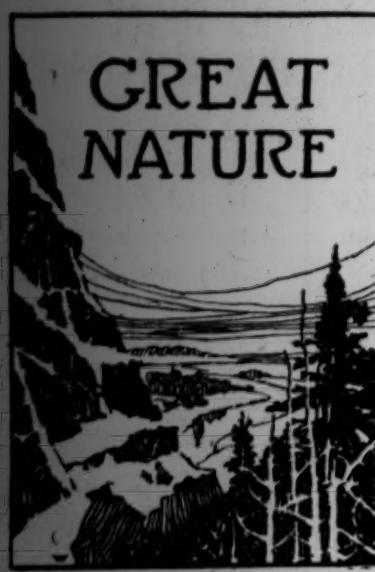
Premier Declares Only Issue in Canada Today Is the Tariff in Final Speech of Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

AYLMER, Ontario—Addressing a large meeting of electors of the riding of East Elgin on Saturday, Hon.

Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, has been waged by the three great political parties of the Dominion in a most intense fashion since their three respective candidates took the field. Leaders of the Liberal and Farmer parties had already taken a hand in the campaign, but on this, his second visit, the Prime Minister had the satisfaction of firing the final shot. The polling takes place today and is important, as the riding is regarded as typical, and the result is expected to show the strength or weakness of the government throughout the Dominion, more so than in other by-elections.

"The tariff issue," said the Prime Minister, "is the issue in Canada today and it is so because there is no other to dig up. If our enemies get together on any other, I don't think the tariff would be the issue. I would like to point out that one section that is making the tariff an issue has supported the government right through and has been



Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—

Down and through the big fat
marshes that the virgin ore-bed stains;

Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw immeasurable plains!

—Rudyard Kipling.

Animal Life of the Pond

The abundance and variety of animal life in English ponds and streams constitute one of its great charms. To those unacquainted with these pond creatures this statement may appear far-fetched, as it is an undoubted fact that it is only the "pond-dipper," as he has been facetiously called, who knows at all intimately the undecipherable wonder that a pond produces. Moreover, the animal life to be observed in fresh waters is made up of such a vast number of different types of inhabitants—furred, finned, winged and what-not—and so many minute organisms that can only be seen through a microscope, that any attempt to set forth an exact census in one short effort must assuredly fail.

There are innumerable lower forms of aquatic life to be found in a pond, such as the remarkable amoeba, the lowest of them all. These creatures are merely specks of jelly, rightly called protoplasm, and a high-power lens is necessary to watch their interesting movements to advantage. Of all living things the structure and life of the amoeba suggests the most elementary, and although there are no special organs of any kind, they flourish exceedingly in the warmer months of the year in stagnant pools where the water simply teems with countless myriads of them, but in cold weather they become inactive and are thus not so readily accessible for study.

Closely related to the amoeba there is the slipper animalcule, a representative of the infusorians. To watch the curious motion of this and other minute pond creatures is of absorbing interest. Some of them are of great delicacy and beauty. In this respect there may be mentioned the bell animalcule. It is attached to a long, thin stalk, and at the apex of the bell, or glass, there is a fringe of hair-like appendages called cilia, by means of which the wonderful creature gets his food. When that is accomplished, the rim of the bell is covered over by a sort of lid. If a specimen be watched, close observation is necessary because at the slightest alarm the vorticella, as it is scientifically known, ceases its movements and becomes inactive until such time as it realizes that the coast is clear.

Another animalcule is actinophrys, so called because when looked at under a microscope it assumes the shape of a full-orbed sun, with the rays represented by the long, spreading cilia which are distributed over the whole of the surface of the creature's form. This sun animalcule anchors itself to a water plant; but its cousin—stentor—is a free agent and moves about the water with much activity. It is funnel shaped and in matter of size exceeds all its congeners found in British waters.

Even the wayside pond contains a collection of minute sponges which belong to the sub-kingdom poriferous. Spicules of various shapes—resembling stars, anchors, darts, pins, axes, and the rest—may be obtained from these fresh-water sponges, and, when placed under a lens, exhibit remarkable structure, wonderful to behold.

If the pond is fresh, representatives of a higher form of life will be discovered in the worms, leeches, and their allies. Some nematoid worms that inhabit fresh water in countless numbers are so minute that they only measure one-hundredth part of an inch in length. They appear like narrow threads, indeed are often referred to as threeworms.

The wheel animalcules, or rotifers, come next in the upward scale. They are small pond dwellers allied to the worms, though it should be stated that some species may be distinctly seen with the naked eye. Although they may become dried up and inert when taken from their native element, on being brought into contact with moisture they soon revive and are again able to pursue their evolutions. Flotularia is a very beautiful rotifer with a bell-shaped form attached to a long, tapering extremity sheltered in a pilastered base. Stephanoceros is still another beautiful species. It is enclosed in a delicate sheath which is transparent and at the summit it has five-clawed arms clothed with cilia. It is a rotifer which actually builds a tube of small particles of material for the purpose of affording protection to its soft body. If melicertis is carefully watched through a lens, the animal will be observed to extend its wandering cilia and to bring the same toward the tube in course of construction so that the spellbound observer can plainly discern the industrious crea-

ture placing the microscopic bricks into position one after the other.

Leeches are worm-like animals which move about quite freely. They have flattened bodies which seem capable of almost indefinite expansion and they are possessed of a sucking disc which enables the creature to lay hold of an object so as to anchor itself when necessity demands. The movement of a leech when swimming in the water is pleasant to watch as it pursues a graceful, undulatory course. The horse leech is the best known British species. It measures about three inches in length when not extended, but has the capacity of lengthening itself until it finally extends six or even seven inches. It is dark olive-green on the upper parts with much lighter color beneath.

The planorbis, or fresh-water snail, is an interesting species and a very useful creature to keep in an aquarium at home, as it acts as the window cleaner of the institution, eating off the green scum, or conifers which will form on the front or side of the receptacle. It will also consume the water plants that have been placed in the receptacle if a sufficient supply of these is not kept up.

There are so many molluscs to be found in ponds and streams that any attempt to set out even a brief list of these is impossible. They show great differences of form, size, and color. Some are almost microscopic, others are of special form, others, such as the ramshorn, remind one of the scrolls of the extinct ammonite. If a collection be examined it will be noticed that some species are almost transparent.

Newts, frogs, toads, water voles, water shrews and other four-footed animals are also to be included in a pond survey, as well as a few crustaceans, spiders, and miscellaneous inhabitants. Of the crustaceans, the crayfish is likely to create most interest, as it is akin to the lobster of our seas, and in some sluggish streams it is found in great quantities. The fresh-water shrimp is also a pond dweller, and although the abundant daphnia is popularly called the water flea, it is not an insect but a gill-footed crustacean. Mention must also be made of cyclops, the clown of the pond, whose movements always afford interesting study when looked at through a microscope. In many ways, form and movement, for instance, cyclops resembles daphnia, but careful observation will render identification possible. Certain kinds of spiders and water mites must be added to our pond list; and of the legion of aquatic insects and a fair number of fishes, it is not possible to write. Sufficient has, however, been included to prove how rich in faunal life a pond is.

GUARDING THE KOH-I-NUR

Apparently it is the custom to award the post of Keeper of the Jewel House to a retired soldier of distinction. He enjoys the position of having "no superior officer in Court or Kingdom." Yet there is a humorous side to his position which none would appreciate more than an old soldier.

The present holder of the office, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Younghusband, in his recent book tells the story of the Koh-i-nur. After its discovery in the diamond fields of Golconda, Southern India, it passed through many rulers' hands, going first to the Moguls, then to the Shah of Persia, then to the Ameer of Afghanistan and finally to Ranjeet Singh, "the Lion of the Punjab," till he was defeated by the East India Company, when, among the spoils of war, it passed to the British Army and was intrusted to the care of Sir John Lawrence. He, having "many and great matters on his mind, beside which a diamond was of small import, wrapped the stone up in a piece of paper, put it into his pocket and forgot all about it." Thence his Indian servant transferred it to Sir John's office box where it was found when it was desired to present it to Queen Victoria.

Then, Sir George says, it was deposited with "someone who had nothing else to think about, and a guard of soldiers to help him do so."

Daylight Moving Pictures
Miss Missionary writes home: "I suppose if I had come from far to New York, I should be daily astonished, puzzled or delighted, too; but I came from far to China, and I go my days, credulous and incredulous of many strange things that I see with my own eyes."

In Northern Italy

Four years later he is again there, in Milan which, in March, he found "prosaic and winterish," with its only charm that he had no visits to pay, so that he now enjoys the luxury of a loneliness he once complained of, and where he made the discovery that the Italians are eternal children with no sense of the ridiculous. In 1887 he lingered in northern Italy, making real acquaintance with Venice and staying just outside Florence at the villa at Bellagio.

He had come to look at the English-American world as "a big Anglo-Saxon total, destined to such an amount of melting together that an insistence on their differences becomes more and more idle and pedantic." Yet no one better than he continued to portray their differences: the great thing was that his sympathy and insight were equally strong for both. Long before this and ever after, Italy becomes a recreation, a solace, a pleasant longing for him, with the sense of "home" in the background and as an anchor ever stronger on me.

"One night in May I slept in a boxing school. The young men who made up the boxing class asked me to preach them a sermon first and then they would show me their tricks. I was glad of the opportunity. They entertained me until near midnight, and then departed to their homes. At one village I found a former preacher had opened a school and found 18 bright boys there. Some of these boys were the grandchildren of Boxers who 20 years ago persecuted the church."

HENRY JAMES IN ITALY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Throughout the two volumes of Henry James' astonishing and wonderful letters his love of Italy runs as a leit motif, flavoring them, as it did his life and work, in the pleasantest way. Never, perhaps, has Italy been more satisfactorily "brought over the footlights" than in "Roderick Hudson," "The Portrait of a Lady," or in that one of the most perfect and delicate short stories in the English language "The Aspern Papers," or those other writings in which Italy was his subject and his background.

Italians seem to him to be a queer New England life in the nineteenth and early twentieth century was the stern farmer's troubles with his wayward children. By the evidence of these plays he would discover that the farmers' sons always took to strong waters, usually after misappropriating other people's money, and in the end had to be sought in the wicked great city.

If it were the daughter of the house who made the trouble, she listened to the flattery of some raven-haired gentleman from the city, from whence she was finally retrieved in the last act wearing a very black dress.

Country communities, then, our deliver would learn, were the conservers of virtue: the cities were Sodoms and Gomorras, saved from destruction only by their kindly comic Irish policemen or slangy Jewish newsboys.

His last stay in Italy was at Venice, and one is glad to think that it was a complete success. "Never has the whole place seemed to me sweeter, dearer, diviner. It leaves everything else out of the world. It would be for me, I feel in certain circumstances, were I free, with a hundred other facts of my life different) the solution of all my questions . . ." It is interesting to watch the development of his Italian sympathies and the decline of Rome's fascination for him. But at any rate Italy retained all her old charm for him, so that he wrote: "This brought home to me with an intimacy and penetration unprecedented how incomparably the old 'coquine' of an Italy is the most beautiful country in the world, of a beauty (and an interest and complexity of beauty) so far beyond any other that none other than Italy fares well at his hands.

He first went there in the year before papal Rome made way for united Italy, and the record of his various visits in his letters is not alone the record of his own development but of the country itself. "Already," he wrote on his arrival, "I feel my bows beneath her weight settle comfortably into the water, but of Italy you don't know how vulgar a world it is." He was to modify his opinion of life in Italy, but never of the country itself. At first he was content to be a lonely wanderer, "hardly exchanging five minutes' talk with anyone but the servants in hotels and the custodians in the churches." But he is summing up all the time his impressions of the American and Englishman "abroad."

His Happy Day

The very day after his arrival in Rome he wrote a rapturous letter to his brother William. "Que vous en dirai-je." At last, for the first time, I live! It beats everything. It makes Venice, Florence, London, seem like little cities of pasteboard. . . . Even if I should leave Rome tonight, I should feel that I have caught the keynote of its operation. I have looked along the grassy vistas of the Appian Way and seen the topmost stone-work of the Coliseum sitting shrouded in the light of heaven, like the edge of an Alpine chain; I've seen the Tiber burrying along, as swift and dirty as history! . . . In fine, I've seen Rome, and I shall go to bed a wiser man than I last rose, yesterday morning."

Four years later the spell of Rome was still strong, and he wrote that being snatched from Rome to Florence was "like having a great plum-pudding set down on the table before you and then seeing it whisked away and finding yourself served with wholesome tapioca." On this second visit of nearly a year, he still complains that he had hardly spoken to an Italian creature save washerwomen and waiters, which causes him wisely to remark that even such as he, the sentimental traveler, doesn't "find an easy initiation into what lies behind it."

In 1877 he made his third visit to Italy, finding Rome, in spite of "very perceptible changes" full of its old enchantment, and Italy "still more her irresistible, ineffable old self than ever," though he found it not an ideal place for work, to do which "in a sufficient measure one must live in an ugly country," which was why he expresses himself anxious to get back to "poor, smutty, dusty, Philistine London." He found on that occasion Florence "empty, melancholy, bankrupt, more lovely than ever."

In Northern Italy

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quand même." He finds Rome "still pleasing in spite of the redemption and cockneyfication of the ruins." This "changes" the city immensely, but he adds that he finds himself so much more changed "since first I knew and rhapsodized over it, that I am bound in justice to hold Rome the less criminal of the two."

But in 1899 he writes that he must go to Rome, "and Rome is infernal": though when he got there he enjoyed himself mightily, especially in the excursions out of Rome with the Marion Crawfords and Mrs. Humphry Ward. Yet the glory of the city has departed for him, so that during his last visit, in 1907, he can write to his friend that he "yearns for a damp, gray, temperate clime" and congratulates him on his "liberation from the Roman yoke and probable inhalation at this moment of the fresh air of the summits and of the tonic influence of admirable friends." The summits referred to were the "unspeaking Vallombrosa" whether he himself went to stay with his friend Edward Boit, the "really quite divine 'eyrie' of Cernito, a dream of Tuscan loveliness." But he doesn't care, "frankly if I never see the vulgarized Rome or Florence again."

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SHIPPING GRAFT OF \$40,000 CHARGED

Name of Treasurer of Shipping Board Connected With Allegations of Fraud Made Before Congressional Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That \$40,000 in graft was paid by the president of the Wallace Downey Shipbuilding Corporation for assistance in obtaining a \$2,000,000 contract from the Shipping Board, and that R. W. Bolling, treasurer of the Shipping Board, and brother-in-law of President Wilson, shared in this graft, were the outstanding charges made before the Congressional Select Committee on Shipping Board operations here on Saturday.

The charges against Mr. Bolling were made by Tucker K. Sands, formerly cashier for the Commercial National Bank in Washington, District of Columbia. He said that Mr. Bolling's share in the alleged graft was to have been \$6500, but that it was reduced to \$1800, in the form of a loan. Denials of Mr. Sands' story have been made both by Mr. Bolling and by the Wallace Downey Corporation.

When Mr. Sands was called to the stand on Saturday he was confronted with a photographic copy of an affidavit prepared for his signature, but which he had not signed. This document told of an agreement under which a commission of \$40,000 was to be paid by Wallace Downey and was to be "divided among us in the following manner: \$25,000 to be paid in one lot and equally divided in the sum of \$6,250 for each of the four of us—Sister, (Leslie) Sister, secretary of the Shipping Board; Bolling, Cranor (John Cranor, a representative of the Downey Shipbuilding Corporation) and myself."

Under questioning, Mr. Sands admitted on the stand on Saturday that he was under indictment "for allowing a company to overdraw." This company is the General Shipbuilding and Aeroplane Company, he explained. The case has never been brought to trial or settled outside of court, in spite of attempts he has made to effect a settlement, Mr. Sands said.

Charges of blackmail on the part of Mr. Sands were made in affidavits made public on Sunday. The accusers are Frank Burke, chief of the Shipping Board's Bureau of Investigation, and John T. Meehan, chairman of the New York division of that department. The Meehan affidavit charged that the attack on Mr. Bolling was being instigated by a "convict" who is supported by a "disgraced banker."

Full Inquiry Pledged

Council for Shipping Board Declares Offenders Will Be Exposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The testimony of many witnesses before the Walsh committee tending to show enormous losses through graft and mismanagement of Shipping Board officials has brought out charges against graft and bribery, many of which are being emphatically denied by the persons concerned. Col. Guy D. Goff, general counsel of the Shipping Board, who recently was nominated by the President as commissioner of the Shipping Board from the Great Lakes section, yesterday made a statement outlining his attitude on the subject of graft in the board in the following terms:

"Graft is the twin sister to the tip. A gratuity in commercial or social life becomes a bribe when the party accepting or giving the favor is a public official. When men sworn to uphold the integrity and the honor of their state barter away its sovereignty and view a public trust as a private snap, they are simply conspiring renegades, ready to violate their country's confidence and betray its secrets."

"Such a man, no matter what his position in official life, is too wretchedly craven to be a traitor. Such a man has lost his worth in the habits of treachery. It is and will be my one and single purpose to run to cover every person employed in the Shipping Board or the Emergency Fleet Corporation, man or woman, clerk or official, who is guilty of corruption, and to prosecute them to the fullest extent of the law, as well as every private citizen, whether he be tradesman, ship operator, claimant, attorney, lobbyist or solicitor, who offers the glittering bribe or sweetens his petition with gold."

"My appointment as a commissioner to represent the Great Lakes will not in the least interfere. I shall continue, as long as I am connected with this board, to give such matters my individual and undivided attention, even to the extent of personally con-

ducting the prosecution whenever and wherever the Department of Justice may deem it expedient or advisable."

Walter W. Warwick, Comptroller of the Treasury, charged, as a result of an investigation of the Shipping Board conducted by the Treasury, that there has been a "raid" upon the Treasury by ship contractors and others, and that enormous and unjustifiable sums have been paid out. The record of the fleet corporation's affairs are so confused that no effective check is possible on expenditures made in early stages of the war.

Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board, said that improvements have been made in keeping of records, so that in the future any information required may be obtained on short notice.

Explanation "Satisfactory"
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board, in a formal statement regarding charges of bribery made before the Walsh committee in New York against R. W. Bolling, treasurer of the board, declared that Mr. Bolling's explanation of the report was "perfectly satisfactory."

Denial by Mr. Bolling
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There is not a grain of truth in it," declared R. W. Bolling, after reading statements concerning him made in New York before the House committee investigating Shipping Board operations by Tucker K. Sands of Washington.

Mr. Bolling said he expected to appear before the committee and would wait until that time to answer any charges or questions concerning his actions as treasurer of the Shipping Board.

IMPROVEMENT IN ENFORCEMENT

Commissioner Thinks Conditions Are Better—No Liquor Can Be Legally Imported, He Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"No one can legally bring liquor in any amount into the United States for beverage purposes," said John F. Kramer, prohibition commissioner, when a report was brought to his attention that persons had been allowed to bring liquor from Canada across the border in small amounts for their own use.

"Liquor is smuggled in from Canada to a certain extent, but it cannot be brought in legally," he said. "Primarily that is a matter for the customs officials to deal with, but neither they nor the prohibition department have sufficient forces to prevent the illegal bringing of liquor across the border. The Canadian border is a long one, 3000 miles, to watch. Detroit has been the worst spot. Along the New York border at certain places, and also in Maine, special efforts have been made to stop the illicit trade. If the example of four Canadian provinces in going dry is followed by others, it will make it much easier for the United States to protect its border and also to prevent the exportation of liquor across the border into Canada."

Next to Canada the work of preventing the illegal importation of liquor is hardest in Florida, for the prohibition enforcement officials, because of its proximity to the islands where liquor is obtainable. The Mexican border has also given considerable bother but Mr. Kramer thinks that general enforcement conditions are improving throughout the country.

Dry Campaign in New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—With the 11,000 police officers of New York City, in active cooperation with the 150 federal enforcement agents, under the leadership of Frank L. Boyd, Federal Supervising Prohibition Agent, prohibition will become a reality in this city, it was said by Mr. Boyd, commenting on Saturday's announcement by John A. Leach, Acting Police Commissioner, that the police department would immediately inaugurate an active campaign to enforce the provisions of the state liquor tax law, known as the Walker Bill. The Walker Bill prohibits the sale or manufacture of any alcoholic beverage containing more than 2.75 per cent alcohol by weight.

BREAD LOWER IN TOLEDO, OHIO

TOLEDO, Ohio—A campaign begun a week ago in which members of the Housewives League pledged themselves to bake their own bread is said to have been responsible for an announced reduction of from 1 to 2 cents a loaf.

EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH

Need and Purpose of Land-Grant Colleges Is Pointed Out by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Louisiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The masses of the southern people, both white and black, are going to be made intelligent, and as the demand grows for land-grant colleges, these colleges are going to be organized to meet those demands," declared T. H. Harris, Louisiana Superintendent of Public Instruction, speaking on Saturday in behalf of a committee of seven representative white and colored men, at the second and closing day of the citizens' conference on Negro education called by Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education.

In stating the lines upon which the land-grant colleges for Negroes throughout the South should be guided, Superintendent Harris said: "Our committee declares that the masses of colored children should be reached with efficient elementary education, and it should be the purpose of the officials to provide good elementary schools for colored children, the same as for white children. Systems of high schools should be developed adequately to care for all Negroes who complete the elementary courses, and who desire further study. As rapidly as conditions permit, the work of the land-grant colleges should be confined to instruction of college grades and proper degrees granted to those earning them.

"The purpose of these colleges should be to send to the farms, trades and industries, men soundly educated, with a view of equipping them for successful occupations. They should meet the need of stimulating colored people to live in the country and learn to operate their own farms. If graduates are given the opportunity to own and operate their own farms, a reasonable number of them will go into the country. Public money is wasted in these colleges on men who do not become farmers.

"These schools should teach that morality, honesty and square dealing must characterize every good citizen. Public sentiment should be that colored people everywhere can feel and know that they can count on absolute justice and square dealing on the part of boards in charge of the schools.

"There should be a board charged with the administering of the affairs of these schools. Instruction should not be confined to students who are fortunate enough to attend, but the extension department should be improved. There should be a fair distribution of federal funds between these white and colored agricultural and mechanical colleges, with no discrimination shown against the colored race. State governments should support these colleges liberally and adequately without any reference to federal support."

Louisiana Superintendent Harris declared, has advanced enormously during the past three or four years, with public sentiment fine toward the Negro race. With no discrimination being shown between white and colored appropriations, colored children are coming into the schools by the thousands as a result.

Negroes of Three Cities

Census Figures for Memphis, Knoxville and Nashville

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Census Bureau has made public figures showing the percentage of white and Negro population of Memphis, Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee.

Memphis has 61,173 Negroes, which is 37.7 per cent of her total population of 162,351. In 1910 Memphis had 52,441 Negroes, which was 40 per cent of the total. In the last 10 years the white population of Memphis increased 28.7 and the Negro population increased 16.7 per cent.

Knoxville has 11,303 Negroes, which is 14.5 per cent of its total population of 77,818. In 1910 Knoxville had 7638 Negroes, or 21 per cent of the total. In the last 10 years the Negro population increased 48 per cent.

MONDAY

NOVEMBER 29TH?

See The Christian Science Monitor Nov. 27

Moses
The Preferred Chocolates
Chicago, U.S.A.

Nashville has 35,364 Negroes, which is 30.1 per cent of its total population of 118,342. In 1910 Nashville had 66,522 Negroes or 33.1 per cent of total population. In the last 10 years the Negro population has increased 24 per cent and the white population of Nashville increased 12 per cent.

CONSORTIUM FOR CHINA APPROVED

State Department Expresses Satisfaction Over Adoption of Plan That May Conduce to Harmony of Five Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of State has issued a statement expressing the gratification of the United States Government over the actual launching of an international consortium for the financial relief of China, with the signing of the agreement entered into at Paris in May, 1919, by the banking groups of four powers.

Following is the text of the department's statement:

"The Government of the United States is gratified to learn that the agreement tentatively adopted in May, 1919, at Paris, by representatives of the investing public of America, Great Britain, France and Japan, covering the formation of the new consortium for the assistance of China, has now been confirmed by the signature of the four banking groups.

This international association thus coming into existence under the name of the consortium has been organized with the full approval of the four governments and in the belief by them that the interests of the Chinese people can be served by the cooperative action of their several banking communities to the end that the Chinese Government may be able to deal with this great question after March 4, 1921, unhampered by any platform promises as to methods and details, and they propose to do so in accordance with Senator Harding's declarations made during the campaign.

The country by overwhelming majorities has confided the future action of the United States to the coming administration and the new Congress.

"The President and the Congress chosen by the people of the United States for that purpose will deal with this great question of our policy abroad. It will not be further dealt with in any way by an administration which has been discarded and which has little more than three months to live. It is for the administration of President Harding and those who support him in the Senate and House to endeavor to bring about some arrangement with other nations for the promotion and security of the world's peace if other nations desire to join with us, as I hope and believe they will."

"The responsibility is very great, but we do not shrink from it and we are confident that a result can be obtained, by following the policies outlined by Senator Harding which will enable us to promote the peace of the world without incurring dangers to our independence and to our constitutional system of government to which the people of the United States will not submit."

Bishop Lawrence's address was in the nature of an appreciation of Senator Lodge, the bishop tracing the career of the Senator from early boyhood up to the present day. After declaring that "the Covenant of the League of Nations as presented is dead but the ideals of the people which gave the first promptings to the League are alive," the bishop said:

"There is now an existent League of Nations. Will our nation enter into

NO LEAGUE ISSUE SAYS MR. LODGE

Present Covenant Will Not Receive Any Consideration From Next Administration, According to United States Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The National Association of City Managers, in session for several days, closed its convention on Saturday night at a banquet given in his honor. Other speakers were Bishop William Lawrence, a classmate of Senator Lodge, and George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire.

Senator Lodge said that the League of Nations issue in the recent presidential election "was as plain as any issue could be and the people by a majority in the neighborhood of 7,000,000 approved the attitude and the action of Mr. Harding and of the Republican Party. The people of the United States have declared, therefore, that they will not accept nor enter upon Mr. Wilson's League of Nations which he brought home and laid before the Senate.

"So far as the United States is concerned," continued Senator Lodge, "that League is dead, for the court from which there is no appeal has spoken in terms which cannot be misunderstood. The Republican Party in their platform left the future open. Very wisely, in my opinion, they declined to bind themselves six months in advance as to their action upon a question like that of the League of Nations, which necessarily would be greatly affected by the changing conditions of Europe.

"Senator Harding and the Republican Party are, therefore, entirely free to deal with this great question after March 4, 1921, unhampered by any platform promises as to methods and details, and they propose to do so in accordance with Senator Harding's declarations made during the campaign.

"The Government of the United States is concerned that the League of Nations issue in the recent presidential election "was as plain as any issue could be and the people by a majority in the neighborhood of 7,000,000 approved the attitude and the action of Mr. Harding and of the Republican Party. The people of the United States have declared, therefore, that they will not accept nor enter upon Mr. Wilson's League of Nations which he brought home and laid before the Senate.

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THE BATTLE OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
The Battle of the White Mountain—fought on November 8, 1620—is one of the greatest landmarks in the history of Bohemia, having, as it did, a tremendous and far-reaching effect upon the social condition, religion, Constitution, and even the language of the country.

One year previously—on November 4, 1619—Frederick had been crowned King of Bohemia in the cathedral of St. Vitus. The Elector Palatine of the Rhine was one of a trio whose names were placed before the people for choice as King; but the first, the Duke of Saxony, finding that neither France nor England would support his claim to the throne, had practically abandoned all sympathy with the Bohemian cause; and the second, the Elector of Saxony, was suspected of tyranny in his own dominions, and so the choice had fallen upon Frederick. Young as he was, he appears to have realized, prior to his acceptance of the crown, some of the difficulties of his future position, though he was probably induced to underrate them by the anxiety of his young wife, a daughter of King James of England, to become the consort of a reigning monarch. He had winning manners, but he was ignorant of the customs and even of the language of the Bohemian people, nor did he make the slightest effort to overcome these deficiencies. His consort was even more unpopular. She never adopted, and she even ridiculed, the native costume, and she surrounded herself with English ladies, to whom she is said to have spoken in an unfavorable and disparaging manner of her new country.

Ferdinand, the Duke of Styria, educated by the Jesuits, had been a candidate for the throne, and had, indeed, been elected by a section of the populace. He determined to proceed with his claim and thus it was that, immediately after his enthronement, Frederick was called upon to defend his position, the conflict eventually resolving itself into a series of pitched battles between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Ferdinand had succeeded Matthias as Emperor of Hungary and had entered with zest upon the task of the conquest of Bohemia, in which scheme he had the assistance of Spain, Poland, some of the Italian states, and even some of the Saxon Lutherans. Thus, the opposition to Frederick became a growing one and, notwithstanding an initial victory immediately prior to the Battle of the White Mountain, it was soon apparent that Ferdinand and his forces must eventually prove the victors.

Frederick's forces reached the White Mountain, which is about one hour's journey from Prague, on November 7, 1620, where, on the following morning, their enemies attacked them. But Frederick was not there. He had deserted his army on the plea that an attack was unlikely and that his wife required his company. An onslaught by the enemy did seem improbable, for the enemy had just completed prolonged marches, but, at the same time, they were conscious of the weakness of their opponents, who were more or less demoralized. They therefore decided to attack without delay and attempt, at least, to demolish the earthworks which had been thrown up on the plateau of the mountain by Christian of Anhalt, the commander-in-chief of the Protestant army. United as one man they advanced along the whole line, until Anhalt realized reluctantly that further resistance was useless. It was only fate to Frederick to say that Kevenhüller, a reliable historian, denies that Frederick absconded before the battle, but asserts that he rode along the ranks and exhorted the soldiers to do their duty; and, according to Spanheim, the result of the conflict, so disastrous to the Bohemians, was due to disagreement among Frederick's generals as to the course of action and defense to be adopted. Schmidt says that both armies displayed admirable courage.

Thus it was that Bohemia had practically to be remodeled in a new constitutional mold in all aspects. The Church of Rome was established in place of the Protestant religion, which was suppressed entirely. The banished Moravians Brethren fled to Saxony, Poland and Hungary. More than a century later—in 1740—large numbers found their way to America, where they founded the towns of Bethlehem and Nazareth in Pennsylvania, carrying the gospel to the American Indians. No longer was the Univers-



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Staromestske Square and Tyn Church, Prague

sity of Prague the arbiter in matters of doctrine, the position which it held during the Hussite wars. The ancient Constitution of the country was annihilated and there was the almost complete, even though temporary, extinction of the national language. There came an end of all resistance to the House of Hapsburg in Bohemia, as well as in the dependent lands. The Elector of Saxony had already subdued Lusatia, and Moravia and Silesia unresistably capitulated to Ferdinand. It is seldom that a crisis in the history of a country forms so dramatic and complete a boundary between past and future as does the Battle of the White Mountain in the case of Bohemia. The only aim of Ferdinand, who, of course, became King in succession to Frederick, appears to have been the establishment of the Roman Catholic religion, but even an outward conformity could only be secured by despotism, and thus civil liberty fell with religious freedom. "His Jesuit advisers," says Leutze, "openly declared that the time was a golden opportunity for extirpating heretics," and Ferdinand himself is stated to have declared that "rather would he take a staff in his hand, gather his family around him and beg his bread from door to door than tolerate a heretic in his dominions." It is not difficult, therefore, to appreciate the statement of historians that, at the end of his 18 years' reign, there was not left in Bohemia a vestige of the Protestant religion, although when he became King the Protestants, as Roman Catholics admit, constituted more than nine-tenths of the population.

The Battle of the White Mountain coincided with the beginning of the

Thirty Years' War, and for nearly 200 years Bohemia was removed from the list of independent European nations, being forced to submit to what Ernest Denis has described as a "politico-clerical despotism."

The progress of Bohemia had been such that at the time of the battle it was one of the most advanced countries in Europe. As one result of the battle even its population was reduced from 4,000,000 to less than 800,000. The university became a Jesuit college, and all the schools were closed, industrial prosperity became non-existent and literature was doomed to destruction. There was no such thing as privacy of habitation, since the Jesuits, accompanied by the soldiers, had the power to search any dwelling, from a castle to a hut, for heretical books, and Andrew Konias, a Jesuit of this period, is said to have been the greatest book destroyer known to history, for he boasted of having burnt more than 60,000 Bohemian volumes.

Previously, there had been three estates in Bohemia—nobles, knights, and citizens. Now a fourth was added—the clergy. Non-Roman Catholics, Jews alone excepted, were ordered to leave the country, which almost became German in consequence. The Germans became the knights and nobles of Bohemia, and the law which had made the use of the Bohemian language in the law courts obligatory was rescinded, and German was awarded full equality, though in the new Constitution, Ferdinand permitted the Bohemians to preserve their ancient privileges, as far as they had not been suppressed by the new constitutional enactments.

But national ideas were never ex-

tinguished and the second anniversary of Bohemian independence synchronizes almost to the day to the centenary of the fall of Bohemia.

MISSOURI ADOPTS PROHIBITION LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Completion of the St. Louis vote of November 2 of the entire State on the Constitutional amendments proposed, show that the drastic state-wide prohibition law has been adopted by Missouri by a majority of 57,261 votes. It failed two years ago by about 85,000 votes. The city of St. Louis voted overwhelmingly wet, giving a majority against the amendment of 106,637. This, however, did not overcome the heavy favoring vote in the rest of the State. But 22 counties of the 114 mustered majorities against the amendment. Kansas City and Jackson County voted dry.

The position under the League mandate, where the administration of a territory is intrusted either to one mandatory or several, involves similar risks of divided authority. There are some who hold strongly the opinion that German New Guinea would have been better placed under the Imperial Government, even if the expedient of a mandate were to be interposed. The task of administration, mandate or no mandate, is a heavy, possibly a hopeless one, for our Commonwealth to undertake, even if, as these critics doubt, our people are temperamentally qualified for it."

The Weight of Mandates

Sir William Cullen next emphasized what the League of Nations could, and could not, be expected to accomplish. He had already pointed out the danger of reckoning upon any discontinuance of the maintenance of armed forces by even the best intentioned among the nations. "Here in Australia," he proceeded, "a small community in occupation of an enormous and much-to-be coveted territory, set almost in mid-Pacific, half the world's breadth from the imperial seat of government, and the people most interested in its freedom and

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AS AUSTRALIA SEES DEFENSE OF PACIFIC

Sir W. Cullen Declares There Is No Escape for People "From the Exigencies and the Responsibilities of Their Position"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Chief Justice of New South Wales, Sir William Cullen, recently addressed a large and appreciative audience in Sydney, under the auspices of the Empire Literature Society. Sir William, who is Lieutenant-Governor of the state, dealt with a vital matter to Australia in view of her geographical position. His lecture comprised the questions of the freedom of the seas, the League of Nations, and Australia's defense; and he declared that all these subjects bore on one of supreme importance to Australia, viz.:—the question of defense.

In a careful analysis of his subject, Sir William Cullen said that the efforts of the League of Nations must inevitably fail if it should attempt to secure such a freedom of the seas as would alone satisfy certain nations, who, unlike Great Britain, had always relied on military strength by land, as against naval defense by sea; and who, unlike her, occupied a compact territory, as against an empire spreading into every land the ocean washed.

Rival Responsibilities

He termed as novel, the experiment formulated by the Covenant of the League of Nations, administering the territories expropriated from the defeated nations, under a system of variously-worded mandates from the League of Nations itself. "Australia," he added, "is concerned in this question, for German New Guinea is thus assigned to her tutelage; and little Nauru, for the sake of its phosphates, is assigned to her jointly with Great Britain and New Zealand. We of the Pacific have learned to place small faith in any system of administration in which power and responsibility are shared by rival governments. It is a discredited expedient, formerly dear to the British Colonial Office. We Australians have seen enough of it in the New Hebrides and Samoa to suspect the efficacy of it in any circumstances whatever. It all goes back to the wisdom of the old saying: 'No man can serve two masters.'

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well-being, and self-umbered by the weight of mandates which may involve it in many disputes, it would be supreme folly to indulge in the notion that we can afford to be as inactive as we please in matters concerning defense, because of the establishment of the League of Nations. Our community is not strong enough, even if it were so minded, which Heaven forbid it should ever become, to dream of aggression."

The chief justice declared that there was no escape from the exigencies and responsibilities of their position in the Pacific. Commerce, greatly as it had grown, was still only partially developed, and powerful nations, unbonded to them by other than ethical ties, had a very keen interest in it. Conflicts of interest must inevitably occur, and such conflicts often begot estrangements. It was conceivable that they might again become belligerents, or even neutrals, in a war occurring in Australian waters, and as such exposed to special perils of which they have had no sort of previous experience. He recalled the fact that it was partly due to a breach of neutrality by an Australian colony during the American war of secession that Great Britain became involved in a serious situation in the Alabama case.

Sea First Line of Defense

It was conceivable also, that in such emergencies as he had already experienced, the good offices of the League of Nations might fail them, and even the assistance of the grand old British Navy might not be available. Even the knowledge that there was one, generous and skilled, ready to attend to him in the distant city, was small comfort to the man who was being battered by brigands in the bush. It was their ardent desire, no less than their imperative duty, to avoid causes of offense through any unjust or unreasonable encroachment upon the rights of others; but no people could be judge in its own cause any more than an individual, and what might appear right to them might be condemned by others. No conscientiousness or good intentions could avail in such a predicament, as they saw so notably illustrated during the recent war.

"The sea," concluded the chief justice, "is our first and most important line of defense; on land, there are problems of supreme importance to be faced and grappled with. Let us rely by all means upon such a rectitude and such wise counsels as will deserve the support of the League of Nations; but, first and foremost, and all through, let us not neglect those other precautions which a peace-loving people, and especially one so circumstanced as we are, is entitled and bound to take for its own protection against aggression."

INNER WORKINGS OF NATIONS' LEAGUE

Smoothness of Proceedings at Brussels Showed the Good Foundation Work Attained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a meeting of the "Union of the League of Nations" held recently in London, Reginald Berkley spoke on the inner workings of the League of Nations. Mr. Berkley read a document before the meeting which was sent to him by an eyewitness of the previous Brussels Congress. No congress having been held for six years, that one was the first occasion on which Germans, Austrians, and Bulgarians were to attend; therefore, the writer stated, tension, not to say friction, had been anticipated. Men of special tact were chosen to meet the foreign delegates, and a five days' social program was arranged with a view to easing the situation. This, however, proved to be unnecessary and after but one day the business of the congress began.

Preparation and financial conditions were gone into, and the smoothness of the proceedings, Mr. Berkley holds, was no small credit to the foundation work of the League. Mr. Berkley touched upon several interesting items connected with the inner workings of the League, and explained that it was for the specific purpose of interesting the general public in the great international enterprise that these meetings were being held. Once appointed to a position on the staff of any branch of the League, Mr. Berkley explained, a member is no longer a citizen of his own country but a servant of the League of Nations, in fact, a citizen of the world. In order to avoid stagnation, to insure new thoughts, fresh ideals entering the field, all appointments were to terminate at the end of six years. Appointments were given purely for capability, nationality not being taken into account. During office no title, no honor of any description, could be accepted. The legal section, dealing as it did with the interpretation of treaties, had, of course, to be entrusted to expert lawyers, and this was in the hands of a Dutch and an American jurist.

The political section was in the hands of Dr. Paul Morton, who, through having been present with President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Clemenceau, and Mr. Orlando at the first Versailles Conference, was thoroughly conversant with the critical proceedings, which was considered a special qualification for this particular post.

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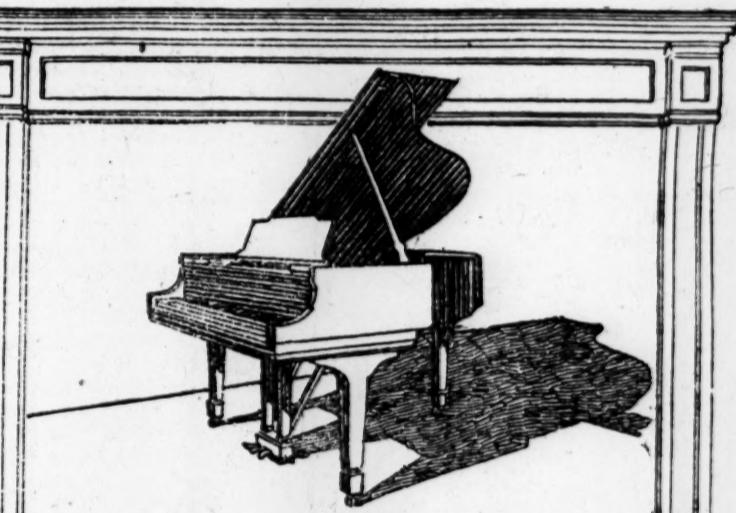
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Pilot White Shark of New Zealand

"This evening," said Aunt Ella, when the young people had gathered together for the usual reading, "I am going to tell you of a shark that was of such use to numberless people, and was indeed of such inestimable value to hundreds of sailor folk, that an Act of Parliament was passed to protect this one particular fish, as you will hear from what Uncle Louis has to say."

"Truth is said to be stranger than fiction," writes Uncle Louis, "and the following story might well be considered impossible and unbelievable if it were not recorded in the annals of New Zealand, where an Act of Parliament was actually passed for the protection of a certain fish known as the Pilot Shark."

The Middle Island of New Zealand is unique in many respects. It has the most interesting bays, sounds and chains of mountains. Nelson Valley, in particular, is unique in itself, and has justly been named "the world's Paradise" by the celebrated Monsieur Blouet, the famous writer and lecturer. But the most of all its wonders is the Pilot Shark, which has escorted every vessel entering or leaving Nelson and other ports, and the manner it does it is well worth recording.

There is a very narrow pass between the sea and the bay, called the French Pass, and very difficult of navigation, at least it was in the days I speak of, for the first time I saw the Pilot Shark was in 1896 and the last time was in 1901.

This shark was about 15 feet long with a fairly large body, but, unlike any other shark, it was white.

When a vessel entered these waters, it immediately darted to the bow of the ship and made all manner of sportings and graceful leaps and dives, and turns, fantastically showing its body to great perfection. It crossed and recrossed the ship's bow and no matter at what speed it ran, the shark would keep ahead of it, piloting the way, and that a safe way through. No one ever missed seeing the white shark, and all wondered and questioned its extraordinary caprice. How was it this fish could care for anybody's interests besides its own? How wonderful the intelligence that prompted it!

When anything was thrown overboard in the shape of food, the shark took no notice whatever of it; so far as the sailors knew, and these sailors crossed these waters weekly, no one had ever been able to induce it to leave the bows of the ship in the performance of its self-imposed duties to look for ever such a bit-bit. But the strangest thing of all was that this pilot never took up its duties except when vessels entered or left these waters, but like a true pilot went back to its own home as soon as its work was done. How did he know when vessels were about to cross these particular bays and seas? This had always puzzled me greatly. Sharks, too, as a rule, go in schools, quite a large number together, but this white Pilot Shark had never been known to have companions, not a single other shark ever followed him. His sole apparent interest was in the welfare of all ships passing through his home waters.

The French Pass, it should be stated is a very narrow neck of water where at times the tide or currents run very strongly and a strong wind makes it difficult of navigation in the rapids of this narrow pass. The Maories lived in the North Island long, long before they ventured south, according to tradition, and they believe this shark was sent, primarily, especially to guide their canoes into safety. The Maories, of course, have a legend about it as they have of all phenomena, and they sing chants and their poets relate in verse and story of the marvelous doings of the Pilot White Shark of the French Pass of New Zealand, and for all I know to the contrary, he may still be there guiding ships into harbor."

Reynold Builds a Fire

Much as Reynold was sorry that the hot days of summer, filled with baseball, swimming, and no end of games on the soft grass at home, were gone, he was glad for the happy autumn times. For the fall of the year meant the preparations for the long winter nights, when the fire kept the house cozy and warm, and the short days when there were plenty of things to be done after school in the snow, and on holidays, bob-sledding, skating or tobogganing.

It was early autumn when the great, black wagons filled with hard coal crunched up the gravel driveway to Reynold's house to fill the great bins which would feed the furnace during the winter. All day long, when these wagons came, there would be the sound of the coal rolling down the wooden chute into the cellar. It sounded a good deal like music to Reynold and he would sit on a box near the bins and watch them fill up with the black, shiny coal.

But before the furnace was started there was always a month or so of coal fires in the dining room and sitting room fireplaces. It was Reynold's job to keep these going. As soon as he came home from school, he would clean out the grates, filled with the gray ashes of yesterday's fire, which was allowed to go out during the night, as it was warm during the day and heat was not needed, at least until later in the fall. Once the ashes were out, Reynold hunted a nice, soft piece of wood, which would whittle easily. This was to make shavings, just as his father had shown him. He whittled off about two dozen shavings, and laid them on the bare iron bars of the grate. Then he lighted them, and when they had begun to crackle and sputter with their pretty little flames, he would begin placing gently upon them pieces

of wood, very small ones at first, and then larger until he had a regular pyramid of wood built up, so that there was plenty of draft to give the blaze a good start.

The last time I was here, I noticed you were making clothes for several small dolls. I decided then that the next time I came down, I would bring materials for making furniture for these dolls to use. How would you like to make some chairs for them today?"

Of course, Muriel and Emily thought that would be great fun. They brought out scissors, rulers, pencils and paste, eager to begin working on the furniture.

Aunt Kate's parcel contained two large sheets of medium heavy brown cardboard, which she had secured at an art store.

With a ruler she measured a square for each of the girls, six inches by six inches. Two inches from each edge she drew straight dotted lines, which were to be creased. Then she carefully drew the tabs or flaps, which were to be pasted on the inside of the next piece. The chair ready for cutting looked like the one in the diagram.

Muriel and Emily cut on all the lines except the dotted ones, which they creased. Aunt Kate directed them to bend all pieces down with the exception of the top section, which formed the back of the chair. They made other chairs, too, of different sizes and with differently shaped legs. On some of the chairs they added side pieces for arms. In fact, they discovered many ways to make the little chairs attractive.

When Aunt Kate bade them good-by she said she would come again soon and show them how to make other pieces of furniture.

The Red Squirrel

When I hung my hammock in the orchard between two cherry trees, the red squirrel, who had his cupboard in the stone wall near by, made a great commotion. He knew that cherry-time was coming later in the season, and doubtless thought that I intended to take all the cherries; all those, I mean, that the robin did not take. The trees were a mass of beautiful blossoms now. The robin sang about them every morning.

When I climbed into my hammock and settled myself comfortably for a quiet, restful time, Mr. Squirrel gradually grew accustomed to my being there. But he still hoped that he could induce me to leave before the cherries ripened; so, whenever he thought of it, he would try to disturb me all he could so that I might move to another place. He would chatter rapidly for a few minutes, then he would leave the wall and run directly toward me, scuttling back again if I moved. Soon he did not mind my movements. Up and down the tree he would scamper, directly by the hammock; or he would leap from one branch to the other over my head.

I spent a good deal of time in my hammock. Mr. Squirrel gradually grew accustomed to my being there. But he still hoped that he could induce me to leave before the cherries ripened; so, whenever he thought of it, he would try to distract me all he could so that I might move to another place. He would chatter rapidly for a few minutes, then he would leave the wall and run directly toward me, scuttling back again if I moved. Soon he did not mind my movements. Up and down the tree he would scamper, directly by the hammock; or he would leap from one branch to the other over my head.

We grew to be friends, the little squirrel and I. But the cherries were ripening fast. I had decided that as there were plenty of other cherry trees, my little friend could have all those on the two trees that held my hammock.

These were busy days for the squirrel. As soon as I was settled in my hammock I would look for him; and sure enough, there would be his bright little head popping out of a hole in the wall. Then he would emerge, run toward the tree, scamper up it and busy himself with the cherries. Presently down on my head would come pieces of cherry skin. Faster and faster they came until the

Jackie and the Sea

Perhaps you would like to hear how Jackie decided to become a sailor.

First you must know that he lived in a big town with lots of houses and shops, but his home was near a beautiful place called Kensington Gardens, where there was a large pool of water known as the Round Pond.

Here Jackie used to sail his boats when he was a little boy, and the pond seemed very wide and it was quite a long way to the other side, but when

he had longed for something big that didn't stay still, but he didn't know it was the sea.

Every day he went sailing with the men in real big boats and, though they went a long way, they never reached the long line so far away which sometimes shone like silver and sometimes looked inky black.

"When you are bigger you will be a sailor and go over it, matey," said the boatman.

"Yes," answered Jackie, "that is what I should like to do."

will be no opportunity for any intrusion of cuckoos into your homes."

"Ah yes," said the Hedge Sparrow, with an air of great worldly wisdom, "but you are thinking only of yourself, while we are trying to protect the whole community."

"Fiddlesticks," said Mrs. Thrush, "if we all attend to our own jobs the community won't need this funny protecting you are talking about," and she flew away to look after her own family.

Not so the others: they merely went

The Prisoners' Stamps of Ruhleben

Of those issues which made their appearance during and after the war, and which collectors describe as war and armistice stamps, the most interesting series of all is hardly known.

The British prisoners camp at Ruhleben is familiar enough, but the camp post office, which was established there one day in 1915, is known to only a few, and for this reason some particulars of this really unique postal service are interesting to all philatelists.

One must try and imagine what it would be like in an internment camp. All kinds of simple schemes were introduced to make the long days more interesting, and during the summer of 1915 one of the little colony hit upon the happy plan of establishing a post office and organizing a system of deliveries of letters within the confines of the camp.

Permission was asked and obtained from the camp commandant to put the plan in operation, and a quantity of gummed paper was obtained upon which to print the first issue of stamps. This paper was already perforated and a sheet was capable of being converted into 15 stamps. A die was made, and if lacking in artistic appearance, the value and origin of these quaint adhesives was readily seen. There was but one die used for the first issue, the denomination being 1s. 3d., the other two values (1d. and 1d.) being produced by overprinting quantities of the 1s. 3d. denomination. A number were also overprinted "Due" in green, reading diagonally upward, so it will be seen that the camp postmaster was prepared for all emergencies.

Now a word or two as to the working of the Ruhleben express delivery, or R. X. D., as it was afterward better known. There were 25 letter boxes placed in different parts of the camp for the reception of letters, and these boxes were cleared eight times a day except Sundays, when there were only three collections. The letters were then taken to the postmaster's quarters, sorted, and sent out to their different destinations. In this way over 5000 letters were posted and received during the first month, and the total for the second month exceeded this figure by over 1100. The stamps were on sale at the post office, and at agencies throughout the camp, three of the 1s. 3d. denomination being sold for 10 pfennig. The cancelling of the stamp was at first done with a plain blue stamp, reading, for example, "Monday, 5th September, 1915, 9 a.m." After the first two months, however, a postmarking chop, in three divisions, was adopted, and this would read "R.X.D. 6.9.15. 10 p.m."

This little postal system may be regarded as merely a clever device to relieve the monotony of prison-camp life; but really it occupied a far more important position, and proved a real benefit to those interned inmates of Ruhleben. We must remember that the camp was an extensive one, and the mud was frequently knee-deep, so the delivery of a letter to some friend at a distance was not an easy or pleasant undertaking. Then the post also served to convey the circulars of the few tradesmen who carried on their business within the camp, and these leaflets, small in their way, were always welcome to the members of the little colony.

The second issue consisted of nine values, ranging from 1/4d. to 3d., and for this a new die was used. Here the space for the value was left blank, it being added at a second operation, and in different color to the main design, so this series may be called the bi-colored issue of the Ruhleben post. To this emission was also added an official stamp, with a five-pointed star in the center, and overprinted diagonally "On Service" in green in two lines.

Curiously enough the first intimation received about this post was through the medium of the German press, and it was chiefly owing to this publicity that the authorities were induced to suppress the harmless amusement of the Ruhleben prisoners. But the Ruhleben postal service had had its day and the story of how it was started and carried on is good to remember.

Mother of Thousands

In England, except in the very middle of winter, you may almost always find the dainty little flowers of the ivy-leaved toadflax, or mother-of-thousands. It delights to grow upon old garden walls, and runs here, there, and everywhere about the crumbling stones and mortar of churches and ruins. It is not really an English plant, however, though it seems to have become so happy in the country that it vies with some of the native weeds for mastery of the wall it has chosen for its own, and its tiny seeds grow readily upon the parched and barren spots where little else could take root.

The leaves of this thrifty little visitor from other lands much resemble those of the common ivy, for they are five-lobed and rather smooth and fleshy; but they are, of course, very much smaller, and in some cases may even be no bigger than your thumb nail. Turn them over and you will find that they are tinged with a rich purple color underneath, a color which, though of a much paler shade, is at once noticeable in the tiny flowers. These little blossoms grow singly on the slender flower stalks, and are very like tiny lilac snapdragons, with a little pointed spur at the back of each, and with quaint dragon mouths that open and close as you pinch them. Ripe seeds abound on the mother-of-thousands during the autumn, and so you may easily grow this pretty little plant on your own garden wall if you wish.



"Just watch me on my roller skates"

Roller Skating

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Just watch me on my roller skates!

I'm going down the hill,
Those other children didn't watch,

And so they had a spill.

The only thing you have to do,

Is just to balance—so!

Then stand up straight and look ahead,

As down the hill you go.

The Garden Brownies Universal Gazette

The cause of the formation and subsequent abrupt termination of the Anti-Cuckoo Union

on discussing and arguing, filled with the idea of the importance of their new union, and full of indignation at the thought of the talkativeness of cuckoos! After that they met most days, for a bit, on one pretext or another. As a result of so much absence and consideration of other people's business the hedge sparrows never noticed that another somewhat larger and different colored egg had been added to their nest. Later, though, when there was a very hungry and voracious young cuckoo to feed all the summer long, the hedge sparrows found they no longer had time for unions or discussions of any sort.

They did meet Mrs. Thrush one day, though, and just had time for a word with her.

"Now you see how right we were, and how much need there was for care," still continued the fussy Mrs. Hedge Sparrow.

"On the contrary," answered Mrs. Thrush, "if, instead of wasting your time talking at meetings in the spring, you had stopped at home and attended more energetically to your own affairs, you never would have had a young cuckoo to attend to, and it would have saved you a vast amount of work this year."

"Well, I do declare, I do believe you are right after all," said the Hedge Sparrow, convinced at last. "That really will be a lesson to me in future."

And this is how the Anti-Cuckoo Union came to be abolished.

What the Owl Said

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A wise old Owl sat on a tree,
Last night when I went to bed.
He looked very wise, as he blinked his eyes.

And this is what he said.

"Have you been a good little boy all day?

Tu-whit-tu-whit-tu-who-o-e;

I say, have you been a good little boy?

Yes, you-ou-on-ou."

He solemnly sat and blinked at me.

But I didn't say a word.

Because I knew that sister Sue Would probably have heard.

He said, "Who wanted the toys all day?"

Tu-whit-tu-whit-tu-who-o-e,

And wouldn't let his sister play?

Yes, who-o-o-o-o?"

He was very wise was that gray Owl,

And I whispered very low:

"Dear Owl I'll try not to make Sue cry

Since you have told me so."

And he flapped his wings as he flew away.

Saying, "Tu-whit-tu-who-o-e,

If you're good you'll be happy while you are at play.

So do-o-o-o-o."

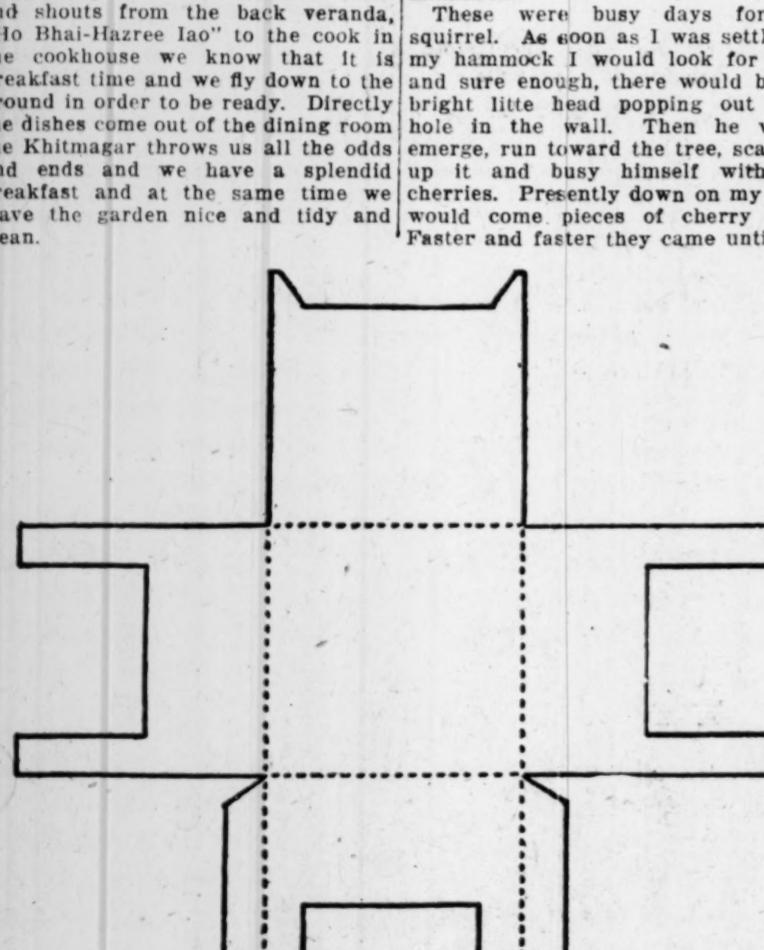


Diagram of doll's chair

Aunt Kate Makes a Doll's Chair

From a window in the living room, Muriel Clarke spied Aunt Kate coming up the street with a huge parcel under her arm. Aunt Kate's visits were not frequent as she was busy most of the time at the city library.

"There comes Aunt Kate. Won't we have fun?" exclaimed Muriel to her sister Emily, who was reading.

A few minutes later Aunt Kate was being joyously welcomed by her two nieces.

SHESUAN A SECRET PLACE NO LONGER

Captured by General Berenguer
the Sacred Moroccan City
Built by Abdul Hassan in 1471
Was Given Up to Europeans

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco.—It is now possible to supply details of the picturesque success of the final capture of the "holy" city of Shesuan, deep in the Spanish zone of Morocco, inside the walls of which no European had ever trod until now, when General Berenguer, his staff and the soldiers with him, entered the place. It was an emotional moment when the Spaniards entered, and marking an epoch of no small account. General Berenguer noted particularly the exact time and mentioned it in his dispatch to the war department in Madrid in which he said, "In continuation of my radiogram of this morning I acquaint Your Excellency with the fact that at 36 minutes past 10 I entered solemnly into Shesuan, being received with great jubilation by the inhabitants, who hoisted white flags on seeing that they were surrounded by our columns. The Ajman tribe has been severely punished, not being able to resist the clever handling and the impetuosity of our troops, into whose power they have been obliged to deliver this city notwithstanding the tenacity with which they defended it. Although I do not know the number of our losses with certainty, they do not exceed 50 men and most of those are natives."

To this culminating message the War Minister, the Viscount Eza, answered, as follows: "I received yesterday your telegram announcing the pending occupation of Shesuan, and today that giving an account of your entry at the head of our troops into that city. Interpreting the sentiments of the whole nation, the government congratulates the army upon the brilliant success achieved in important operations so masterfully organized, and recognizing how much is due to the intelligent labor of Your Excellency, and your prestige in these regions. I send you my personal congratulations. The importance of the advance and the positive influence upon our action in the zone is good cause for rejoicing among the Spanish people, who once more feel legitimate pride in the spirit and valor of the army, so brilliantly exhibited. I ask Your Excellency to convey this message to the troops."

The First European Enters

Besides these messages there was much other exchanging of information and congratulations. General Berenguer sent a special telegram to the King in Madrid giving him an account of the final proceedings and the entry into the holy city and His Majesty sent a message of warm congratulation to the successful commander. The Alcalde of Ceuta also sent his congratulations.

Now one may briefly describe those last efforts and the taking of Shesuan. The only European who had ever approached it before the Spanish army did so now was the Vicomte Charles de Foucault, who long ago disguised as a Jewish mendicant, approached the walls of the city and afterward spoke enthusiastically of the beauty and richness of the gardens and orchards which extended from its walls in every direction. It was a Spanish army of 15,000 men that was now enabled to accomplish the object desired.

Shesuan lies nestling amid high surrounding hills in a country that is not less mountainous and wild than all the rest that the Spanish troops have had to deal with in this advance. It is an ideal country, from the rebels' point of view, for the conduct of guerrilla warfare, and in spite of the punishment that the Spanish troops had inflicted upon these tribesmen as they approached nearer and nearer to Shesuan, there were few signs of cessation of their warlike attitude. Here at the approaches to Shesuan there is a majestic semi-circle of high hills with a plain valley amidst them. At what would be the center of the circle if completed an isolated little hill abruptly rises to a height of about 500 meters with a river running before it. This hill is Dar Acoba, and it was the place for the final assembly and advance of the Spanish soldiers and their indefatigable assistants of what called the native police.

Away in front, beyond a high mountain, and still protected by the hills which clamp it, a little to the left, is Shesuan. Here at Dar Acoba the Spanish army was assembled at daybreak, and General Berenguer with Colonel Gomez Sousa and other officers of his staff about him, a heliograph with its operator being immediately alongside, considered the final plans. They were assembled on a kind of platform on Dar Acoba, and the scene was one of much animation. As in most of the previous operations, the forces were split up into three columns and these were sent to the right, the left, and down the middle in a great encircling movement. General Castro was sent by the left, Vallejo down the center and Davalillo by the right. Meanwhile mules, packed with telephone wire and apparatus, were moving quickly along

the valley and completing connection with the rear as each stretch of ground was won by the invading soldiers. The three columns had gone off on their business early, and with folded arms General Berenguer watched the scene in front of him, hearing the firing which began to take place heavily at various points, and receiving the messages that were sent back to him. There was a considerable suspense for a time. Nobody seemed to know exactly what was happening in front. Of course the ultimate success of the Spanish attack was beyond doubt, but there might be some unexpected hindrances.

Final Dominating Stroke

Shortly after this the general himself and his staff and attendants went forwards knowing that by the time they could get to Shesuan it would be ready to receive them. The way lay by Yebel Kala, a rugged mountain which is largely a mass of broken granite and is 2800 meters above sea level and 1900 above the level of Shesuan, which lies in a hollow at the foot of it, and which has been referred to by the advancing Spaniards more as the "sullen" city than the "holy" or the "secret" or the "mysterious." The taking of Yebel Kala was the final dominating stroke in compelling the surrender of Shesuan.

On the top of these rugged heights, cloud capped as they most commonly are, the rebel tribesmen had scattered themselves in some strength, and from such a position unless dislodged they might have inflicted sad injury upon forces moving below, and perhaps spoiled all their pretty schemes.

But here, as in some of the earlier moves of the main column coming south from Tetuan, the business of dislodgment was one of extraordinary difficulty, not merely in execution but in planning, and it seemed that mere numbers might be of no avail.

The rebels had the advantage, and the task was to get up there and remove it from them. It was intrusted to Gastro Girona, who climbed the mountain at night with 400 native riflemen, and there on those heights amid the clouds and often in doubt as to which were his own men and which the enemy, there was a series of fierce encounters, at the end of which the rebels were undone. And amid these primitive regions that had seen hitherto no signs of what we call civilization, only these half wild Berbers (it is essential to understand that these rebel tribesmen for the most part are Berbers and not Arabs), the telephone wires were laid, while about the same time a Spanish aeroplane was making its first evolutions over the secret city, the inhabitants of which had been brought to understand beforehand that the attacking Spaniards had the forms of demons and now were convinced that this must be true.

As General Berenguer and his party descended the slopes of Yebel Kala, the firing they had heard for some time in the regions below them ceased, and they knew that Shesuan was in the possession of their own people. A few minutes later they approached the walls of the city and marched between a double file of the soldiers who had compelled the surrender consisting of the wonderful little band of Castro Girona, infantry regulars and Cazadores. A salute with trumpets was accorded to the general as he passed along toward the gates. From a minaret that showed above the walls, a small white flag was fluttering. So the "secret" city that was built by Abdul Hassan in 1471 was given up to the Europeans at last.

SYDNEY LABOR PLANS "IRRIGATION STRIKES"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The Sydney Trades and Labor Council, which favors L. W. W. doctrines, and which has been instrumental in banding the more-aggressive members of a number of unions into one body called the "One Big Union," recently issued a sensational proposal for "irrigation strikes." As explained in The Christian Science Monitor at the time the ostensible aim was to prevent deportations.

The scheme was discussed later at a special meeting of union officials and Labor Council delegates held at the Trades Hall. The meeting had been convened by the executive of the Australian Labor Party, which is now in office in the State Parliament. Fifty-eight unions were represented. After a long debate, the following motion opposing the extremist methods was carried by 74 votes to 23.

That the delegates assembled pledge themselves to unitedly use their efforts to effect such change in the personnel and methods of the New South Wales Labor Council as will restore that body to its old-time industrial usefulness."

Many unions will hold their annual meetings shortly, and it is expected that they will elect to the Council delegates of a different stamp.



Clean, Sanitary-Grocery Stores:

55 Pike Street
Pike Place Public Market
Public Market
Corner Public Market
South End Public Market
16th St. W. & Dearborn St.
505 Union Street
505 Dearborn Street
43rd & 14th N. E.
1906-45th St. N.
Green Lake Public Mkt.
54th Ballard Avenue
5801-14th Ave. N.W.
Main Office and Warehouse 208-210
Third Ave. South—Seattle

A Store for Men

Singermans
CLOTHING
HABERDASHERY HATS

Seattle, Wash. Third and Pike
That Live Longer

SPANISH ATTITUDE IN RIO TINTO STRIKE

Feeling of Population Toward Copper Mine Company Is Bitter but Strikers Have Not Yet Shown Any Violence

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HUELVA, Spain.—In many respects the most serious of all the many strikes in Spain, and certainly that which has been prolonged, is that at the famous Rio Tinto copper mines, which are situated up the Tinto River some 50 miles from Huelva, which is their port. These mines, worked, as is believed, by the Phoenicians and the Romans, and then, after a long neglect, by a company which is mainly British and which acquired the mines from the Spanish Government, which was incapable of working them, in 1872 at a cost of nearly £4,000,000, produce normally some 2,000,000 tons of ore a year yielding about 35,000 tons of copper and various by-products.

In the district are seven villages for the accommodation of the 50,000 inhabitants, of whom 15,000 are employed in the mines on the 100 miles of railway belonging to them, while the rest of the population in one way or another is almost entirely dependent on the mines. Since the beginning of July there has been a strike at the mines for higher wages, though the men claim that originally the strike was a lock-out due to the company's dispute with its clerical staff. That, however does not matter, but what does is that, though there have been negotiations between the committees representing the employers and the workmen, these have broken down, and in the middle of September all negotiations between the two parties absolutely ceased.

Government Intervention

The Spanish Government has made an effort to intervene in an advisory and conciliatory capacity, and a formula has been prepared upon which it is considered a fair settlement might be arrived at, but hitherto no success has attended the efforts that have been made.

The company urges that it is impossible to give the men what they ask for, as, with the value of copper

which is, the mines could not then be worked at a profit; the men deny this and insist on their demands.

The situation is difficult and delicate owing to the foreign management. The British manager has been accused of treating the Spanish miners with as little consideration as the Mexican laborers who were formerly employed there, and it has been declared that he has no right to call himself the manager of the mines, inasmuch as by Spanish law all control must be vested in Spanish engineers. However, many of the statements and suggestions made are without doubt exaggerated and due to the excited feelings of the time. On the other hand, it has been urged that Spanish Syndicalists have been at work in the matter, that the strike is of a revolutionary character and that the strikers are being assisted with funds from outside.

Unfounded Charges

There cannot be any doubt, as the Spanish Government has satisfied itself by independent inquiries, that these charges are utterly without foundation, that syndicalism has nothing whatever to do with the strike, and that the strikers are receiving no money from outside. It should be added that while statements prejudicial to the British management have appeared in the local newspapers, the Spanish press is on the whole very fair in its treatment of the matter. Utterly wrong impressions have, however, been circulated abroad, and in some of the foremost English newspapers it was stated in the middle of September that the strike had been settled, whereas then it was at its worst, all negotiations between the two sides having just been broken off. At that time the company sent a letter to the workmen's representatives, lamenting the breaking off of negotiations and expressing the belief that if these were continued a mutually satisfactory solution to the strike might be found.

The Rio Tinto Company has just issued a long manifesto and has published it in the Spanish newspapers, in which it declares that the men's stand is a definite one. The manifesto states that the company has issued a long manifesto and has published it in the Spanish newspapers, in which it declares that the men's stand is a definite one. The manifesto states that the company has issued a long manifesto and has published it in the Spanish newspapers, in which it declares that the men's stand is a definite one.

The scheme was discussed later at a special meeting of union officials and Labor Council delegates held at the Trades Hall. The meeting had been convened by the executive of the Australian Labor Party, which is now in office in the State Parliament. Fifty-eight unions were represented. After a long debate, the following motion opposing the extremist methods was carried by 74 votes to 23.

That the delegates assembled pledge themselves to unitedly use their efforts to effect such change in the personnel and methods of the New South Wales Labor Council as will restore that body to its old-time industrial usefulness."

Many unions will hold their annual meetings shortly, and it is expected that they will elect to the Council delegates of a different stamp.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MORE INQUIRY FOR LUMBER REPORTED

Sales Still in Small Volume but Dealers See Signs That Housing Shortage Is Turning Thought Toward Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—While actual purchases of lumber continue on a small scale there is reported a very noticeable increase in the volume of inquiry that is beginning to result in some orders. Mainly, however, the dealers interpret this as a significant sign that the increasing housing shortage is beginning to turn people's thoughts toward an appreciation of the necessity for building.

"So far the price situation," says the American Lumberman, "on the whole, has not been greatly affected and there is a wide spread in quotations. However, there have been some increases in price occasioned by an increase in demand. An example of this increase is furnished by maple flooring, which in the Chicago district, has increased appreciably in price in the last week. Producers continue to be optimistic regarding the outlook and this is reflected in the continuation of production at a volume considerably in excess of current shipment of orders. For example, for October shipments were approximately 15 per cent less than production, while orders booked were less than shipments."

The consensus is that 1921 will see good business and all divisions of the lumber industry are preparing to take care of all business that may develop."

In regard to the lumber trade abroad it is pointed out that, although the value of exports of lumber and other forest products of the United States in 1919 was approximately \$137,000,000 as compared with \$55,000,000 in 1915 and \$87,000,000 in 1918, the quantity in feet and cubic feet does not show any such advance. The tremendous increase in value over quantity is due largely to money inflation and higher prices. It is impossible to give exact quantity figures for all wood manufactures as quantity is necessarily variously computed by number of pieces, as of shingles and railroad ties; by board feet, as of lumber, and by tons, as of wood pulp; but taking lumber alone, the following table will show that the doubling of exports in value, as between 1919, for instance, and 1917, by no means indicates a doubling in quantity; in fact, in the case of these two years, the quantity increase was only 22 per cent. The figures are from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Lumber Exports—Quantity	Fiscal year ending	Mt.	Value
June 30, 1914	2,417,439	\$57,781,467	
Fiscal year ending			
June 30, 1915	1,135,212	22,255,101	
Fiscal year ending			
June 30, 1916	1,177,331	27,969,090	
Calendar year, 1917	1,019,847	33,870,262	
do, 1918	1,023,769	49,177,518	
do, 1919	1,311,210	64,860,806	
12 mos. ending June 30, 1920	1,518,587	85,569,475	

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the quantity of lumber exported in 1919 was only about 54 per cent of what it was in 1914, although the value in 1919 was approximately 111 per cent of what it was in 1914.

One of the reasons for the country's increase in number exports since the war has been the temporary suspension of Russian supplies, Russia and Scandinavia, in pre-war days, being chief rivals of the United States in European markets.

CANDY BUSINESS IS HOLDING WELL

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In candy manufacturing, while there is a falling off in new business, the main factories are running at a fairly high rate, even in face of reluctantly yielding prices, held high especially because of sugar bought at the top figure.

Charles L. Bird, secretary of the New England Manufacturing Confectioners Association, says, regarding the confectionery situation, that whatever falling off there has been is due to several reasons.

The weather since September 1 has been abnormally warm," he says. "This condition alone accounts for a substantial part of the reduction in consumption. In certain local spots the unemployment question has some bearing. The general feeling among manufacturers is that the condition is temporary; that with the approaching holidays and colder weather the demand will very materially improve. Some manufacturers, no doubt, believe that the public expects immediate lower prices, but a majority are inclined to give the foregoing reasons as the principal ones for the lull in business.

"It is a noticeable fact that those factories selling jobbers are having a larger percentage of cancellations than those selling retailers. This is significant in the hearing that it has on the public consumption, because the retailer is naturally step nearer the consumer. It is also a fact that these same jobbers who have canceled are reordering much more freely than their cancellations would seem to warrant."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Saturday	Friday	close	Parity
sterling	\$3.64	\$3.54	\$4.8665	
France (French)	.0606	.06	1930	
France (Belgian)	.0642	.0627	1926	
Ire.	.0377	.0372	1920	
Goldm	.30%	.30%	.4020	
German marks	.0153	.0123	.2382	
Canadian dollar	.89			

EXPERIMENTS IN EGYPTIAN COTTON

Pelion, a New and Cheaper Grade Has Been Introduced but May Be Prohibited

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Considerable agitation has recently arisen in responsible cotton circles in Egypt regarding the introduction of a new cotton named Pelion which, as a result of the reports of its heavy yield, had become extensively cultivated. One hundred thousand acres, or about 7 per cent of the total Lower Egypt crop, it is estimated, were put to it this last season. Opposition to Pelion is due to the fact that it is a low grade cotton as compared with Sakellaridis, the present standard cotton, which, in spite of some deterioration, still justifies Egypt's high reputation.

Shorter and weaker in staple, though lusty, its general cultivation might produce a very large quantity of cotton of a quality but little if any better than the better grade non-Egyptian cottons, in which case the grower might not find a ready market for his crop and might lose his present privileged position. Further, the present problem of maintaining the quality of the best Egyptian cotton would be rendered much more difficult owing to hybridization in the fields and mixing of seed in the ginning factories.

In consequence, the subject has been carefully studied by the Ministry of Agriculture, together with the leading merchants, with the result that the future cultivation of Pelion will in all probability be prohibited in Lower Egypt. Meanwhile, the government botanist, working now under the new Cotton Research Board, and the private experts are busy producing different types from which it is hoped that a successor to Sakellaridis (or even an improvement on it) may be found should that quality, following the course of its predecessors, continue to deteriorate.

Already some very promising results have been obtained, especially perhaps with a privately grown cotton, called Casulli after its proprietor. Such activity is all in the right direction, as effort should be directed in improving a reputation already deservedly high, certainly not in lowering it; and it is certain it will receive every encouragement from the government and from the better class of members of the trade.

MONTANA'S INCOME FROM CORPORATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—Montana's corporation income tax this year brought only \$221,049.04 to the State, the lowest return since the tax became operative in 1916, according to H. L. Hart, State Treasurer. Each corporation earning a net profit of \$3000 or more a year is required to pay 1 per cent of its profits.

The payments made this year are based on the business done in 1919. A feature of Mr. Hart's report on the collections from this tax was the fact that the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, owning most of the big mines at Butte, paid no income tax for 1919 on the ground that the cost of conducting its business that year exceeded the net income. In former years this corporation was the chief contributor to the State under the income tax law. Low prices for copper and curtailed production growing out of extensive strikes were given as the reason for the mining company's deficit.

Although the number of corporations paying the tax has more than doubled since 1916, the amount the State has received has decreased every year. In 1916 528 corporations paid \$786,457.84; in 1917 \$55 paid \$567,758.02; in 1918 \$175 paid \$32,954.05; in 1919 1148 paid \$221,049.04.

FINANCIAL NOTES

New York bankers are informed that Japan has been drawing heavily on her gold reserve in India, and they reach the conclusion that the gold is being transshipped to London. The bankers point to the present strength of Japanese exchange in Europe in support of that theory. Approximately \$9,000,000 in gold was withdrawn by Japan from her deposits in Bombay on October 13.

It is reported that negotiations are in progress for clearing up the surplus of Cuban raw sugar now in Cuba or in New York and diverting the greater part, estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000 tons, to European markets. It is said that an offer of 5 cents a pound as a base price has been refused by Cubans on a bid for a large amount.

The Japanese rice crop of more than 325,000,000 bushels is a record breaker and about 12 per cent above normal.

UNSETTLED DAY IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Apparently there was some pressure to sell certain of the stocks on the New York market on Saturday but there were irregular recoveries, so that the result was a rather unsettled session. The weakness of Friday could hardly be said to have continued, although the total sales amounted to \$158,100 shares.

The copper market for the past week has remained very quiet with few buyers in evidence. It was reported that some copper had been obtainable as low as 14.50, but generally it was a little higher.

Cotton futures closed steady. December 16.25, July 15.55.

Following are the sales of some of the more prominent stocks for the week ending November 19:

	High	Low	Last
12,800 Allied Chem.	53 1/2	46	47
26,300 Allis Chal.	32	28	28
1,100 Am Can.	28 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
37,400 Am C & Fd.	127 1/2	118 1/2	120 1/2
11,900 Am H & Lpf.	52 1/2	45	46 1/2
124,700 Am Int Corp.	56 1/2	38 1/2	41 1/2
36,700 Am Loco.	88	80 1/2	80 1/2
43,900 Am Smelt.	54	48	48
21,400 Am Stmar.	100	91 1/2	92 1/2
8,400 Am T & T.	99 1/2	99	99
27,800 Am Woolen.	67 1/2	63	63 1/2
75,500 Anaconda.	46	37 1/2	37 1/2
29,800 Atchison.	55 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
42,100 Atl Gulf.	117 1/2	103 1/2	105 1/2
24,700 Bald Loco.	103 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
46,500 Balt & Ohio.	41 1/2	38	38 1/2
79,300 Bell Steel B.	61 1/2	51	51
47,200 Can Pac.	119 1/2	114	114
166,000 Cent. Leath.	38 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
24,100 Centander.	77 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
27,200 Ches & Ohio.	65	60 1/2	61 1/2
14,900 China.	22 1/2	20	20
88,800 Corn Prod.	78 1/2	67	69 1/2
66,200 Crucible.	108	89 1/2	90 1/2
29,800 Cuba Cane.	28	24	24 1/2
44,800 Erie.	16 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
26,700 Farm Play.	60 1/2	45	47
18,800 Flisk.	15 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
38,900 Gen Elec.	123	118 1/2	122
146,400 Gen Mot.	14 1/2	12 1/2	13
46,300 Gt N pfld.	84 1/2	75 1/2	78 1/2
15,500 Haskell & Bar.	60 1/2	54 1/2	55
22,200 Inspiration.	38 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
15,100 International.	88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
15,200 Int Mar.	15 1/2	11 1/2	12
74,800 Int. Pfd.	57 1/2	44	48 1/2
27,600 Int Nickel.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
15,700 Int Paper.	57 1/2	46	46 1/2
36,800 Kennecott.	20 1/2	19	19
18,200 Lackawanna.	58	47	48
38,400 Locomo.	19 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
155,200 Mex Pet.	168 1/2	152 1/2	153
54,200 Mid St Oil.	13 1/2	11 1/2	12
27,100 Midvale.	35 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
59,400 N Y Central.	79	73	73 1/2
44,900 New Haven.	27 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
83,900 N.Y. Pac.	89 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
64,400 Pan Pet.	20 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
25,100 Peabody.	41 1/2	40	40 1/2
15,500 Penn Mar.	26 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
20,700 Pennsylvania.	25	21 1/2	21 1/2
25,300 Punt Algec.	54 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
102,000 Reading.	92 1/2	84	84
16,900 Republic.	81 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
35,000 R. U. S. Steel.	82	78 1/2	78 1/2
42,500 Vanadium.	51	41 1/2	43 1/2
18,600 Sears Ree.	108 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2
100,300 Sinclair.	26 1/2	25	25
33,800 Southern Pac.	112 1/2	107	108 1/2
10,300 Standard.	49 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
102,200 Texas Co.	48 1/2	46	47 1/2
42,100 Union Pacific.	123	117 1/2	118
30,100 U.S. Food Prods.	36 1/2	29	29 1/2
19,800 United Fruits.	205	187	189 1/2
64,400 U.S. Rubber.	65 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
15,000 U.S. Steel.	8		

FRENCH EFFORTS TO STOP PROFITEERING

Government Is Determined to Apply Strictly Existing Laws and Is Taking Measures to Stop Prices Rising Higher

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—What is called "la vie chère"—that is to say the high cost of living—is not of course peculiar to France, but it has been alleged that a good deal of profiteering and deliberate holding up of commodities for the purpose of speculation has been permitted by the governments. The reproach may not be justified but it is certain that for some reason or other some people have hitherto enjoyed practical immunity. There have been prosecutions of small tradesmen here and there, but the real culprits have gone free and "la vie chère" continues to press heavily upon the public.

It is good news, therefore, that at last the French Government realizes its responsibility and is determined to take every possible measure to prevent any further rise in prices. It is recognized that such rises might lead to social disorders. There are natural causes for the high charges. They are in part due to the scarcity of commodities. But there has also been an undoubted scandal.

Publicity Relied On

The plan of the government is to stop the scandal and to increase the commodities. Instructions have just been given to apply strictly the laws which prescribe the posting up of prices in all stores and the repression of illicit maneuvers. Already there have been a number of important prosecutions. A feature of the government plan is that all convictions shall be publicly recorded. Much reliance is placed upon publicity of this kind.

But it is not sufficient to stop speculation. It is also necessary to assure a more abundant supply of foodstuffs. A whole series of measures have been taken to bring about this end.

For example, the importation of frozen meat is being encouraged and developed. The government is aiding and is being aided by commercial organizations but it is taking care to exercise upon them an efficient control to guarantee the interests of consumers. A decree permits the fixing of prices. Further, a program tending to encourage fishing and to put at the disposal of the public larger quantities of fish has been approved.

Exports Prohibited

Moreover, the exportation of certain essential foodstuffs such as milk, butter, cheese and potatoes is prohibited. For the moment all restrictions have been abandoned for the excellent reason that restrictive measures have in practice always provoked higher prices for those articles which replace the articles subject to restriction.

It is stated that during 1917 no police were killed in Ireland, with the exception of an inspector in Dublin. But during that year military and police were active in every part of Ireland. The houses of prominent Irishmen were forcibly entered and searched. Three hundred and forty-nine Irishmen and women were arrested for political offenses, and 24 well known Irishmen were deported without a trial.

Public meetings were suppressed and all efforts to hold them were forcibly frustrated by police and military. National newspapers were suppressed and a rigorous censorship employed. Civilians were arrested for expressing their opinions and imprisoned for so-called seditious speeches. Five of these succumbed in prison and upward of 100 civilians were wounded in baton and bayonet charges. This was allowed to go on by the authorities, who took no steps to restrain the military and police.

Again in 1918 it is shown that there were no police killed in Ireland. The national movement still grew. The Irish Convention proved a failure. But during this year the police and military activities were intensified. Two hundred and sixty private houses were raided, and 1177 Irishmen and women were arrested for political offenses. In May, 1918, 77 leaders of the national movement were arrested and deported without trial, while warrants were issued for the arrest of many others who were hunted down and shared a similar fate.

In spite of proclamations, meetings were held, but in 80 cases these meetings, at which there was no disorder or disturbances, were forcibly broken up and men and women and sometimes children injured. Proclamations were issued forbidding all fairs and markets in certain areas.

At the general election in December, 1918, the Irish people repudiated English authority in Ireland and elected their own Parliament. England's reply to this was a more rigorous police and military activity. The Irish were not permitted to import arms or munitions for their defense. They, therefore, decided to obtain arms from the police and military. In January, 1919, the first policeman was shot. Immediately the English press raised a cry that the Republican movement was led by murderers and terrorists, and under cover of this cry the police and military became more active than before.

During 1919, 16 policemen were shot in Ireland in conflicts between armed bodies of men whose object was to secure arms. In these cases civilians have been injured but nothing has been said about the casualties.

"Efforts are to be made to bring in more colonial products. After a year, which from the agricultural viewpoint has been excellent, we have every hope of returning next year to a normal system."

COAL CRISIS BEING MET IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Two coal crises, each due to an entirely different cause, have been faced and over-

COAL PROBLEM IN BRITAIN UNSOLVED

No Thinking Miner, It Is Said, Will Reconcile Himself to Provisions of Settlement Except as a Temporary Measure

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Without the faintest idea of being critical or of disparaging the agreement reached on the coal crisis between members of the government and the executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, one finds oneself, after perusing the text of the "agreement" carefully several times, quite unable to share the optimism of Sir Robert Horne, as set out in his statement to the House of Commons, that as the result of their labors a "new spirit of harmony would prevail."

Indeed, anyone who desires to go further than the average man in the street, content in the main to heave a sigh of relief and to be thankful that it is all over, the agreement will be searched in vain for any clause that embodies any reasonable assurance of creating that harmony which is in so much demand. Rather will the observers agree with Frank Hodges' statement to The Times, in which he complains that the government terms only "create greater difficulties and embarrassments for those who wish to understand the economic position of the industry."

Miners Receive Increase

Reading Sir Robert Horne's speech to the House of Commons, one is led irresistibly to the conclusion that there was an elaborate attempt to explain away and to conceal the shortcomings of his department and to demonstrate what a terribly difficult problem this coal question is. The one outstanding feature of the settlement is the simple circumstance that the miners are to receive their increase of 2s. a day immediately, subject to revision at the end of the year. From this there emerges another simple fact that if an arrangement of this character had been offered three weeks ago there would have been no coal strike and the country would have avoided a loss which it could ill afford to stand.

As for the basis upon which the advances in the future are to be determined, the less said the better; it is inconceivable to attach any degree of permanency to them. To anyone constantly dealing with figures and statistics they may be possible of understanding; to the miners' leaders they may also be clear, but certainly not to the miner whose chief function in life is to coat coal. Some such feeling of bewilderment must have prompted the member in the House of Commons, who exclaimed, in the midst of Sir Robert Horne's statement, "Is all this to be on the ballot paper?"

Acceptance Advised

Mr. Hodges, the miners' secretary, while supporting his executive in their recommendation to the members to accept the government terms, is yet emphatic in the view that "no miner in his senses will reconcile himself to their provisions except as a temporary measure."

It is earnestly to be hoped that both parties will take the earliest opportunity of meeting to hammer out details of a national wages board, and the government might exercise sufficient interest and initiative to see that there is no delay; that long before March 31, the date selected, some indication is forthcoming that the parties are getting on with their work. By the end of the present year the community should know that the common ground is being reached—or is unattainable, as the case may be. It certainly should not wait until the specified time, then to learn, as in the case of other committees, that agreement on fundamentals was impossible.

Higher Wages Gained

If the terms of the present agreement are not all the miners would like, they can at least congratulate themselves on having the better of the deal. In addition to the immediate application of the 2s. per day advance, it is apparent that the employers as well as the government are now reconciled to the proposition that the mining industry has to be regarded as a single unit; that questions of wages, output and working conditions must be considered from the national standpoint in contradistinction to that proposed under the government scheme early this year, which sought to divide the coalfields into certain defined districts on a geographical basis.

According to Mr. Hodges, the employers are coming to recognize that each colliery must contribute to a common pool in order to meet the exigencies of the trade as a whole, and that it is to their interest to "eliminate the concerns that are unsatisfactory developed, badly managed, or badly equipped, or to lend assistance to bring them to a higher point of efficiency."

There is one other point concerning the present offer that the miners' secretary had brought to the light of day, which will find support in those quarters who have given the consideration to the problems of payment by results, which those problems deserve. The point in question is, that as at present proposed, if the miners increase their output by £28,000 worth of coal per year they are entitled to retain their 2s. a day increase, but before they are entitled to a "further 1s. cry the miners must produce a second £28,000 worth."

DEMAND MADE FOR PURE COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—This city may be the first in Ontario to pass a pure

coal law. The idea is now being considered, and is likely to be on the statute books before the new year. In view of the fact that coal of any kind is hard to obtain, many believe it would not be well to be too fastidious, but aldermen point out that as the price of coal advances the quality apparently deteriorates. When coal was more plentiful, a few years ago, the finding of a piece of slate in a ton was sufficient to send it back to the dealer, but now a big proportion of the load may be slate or semi-anthracite, and no action of the kind is taken. It is contended that either a guarantee of quality should be obtained or an agreement by which the price is scaled by the quality. Many dealers are refusing to handle much of the so-called anthracite that is being offered, and are urging the city to take control of the situation if possible.

HOW IRRIGATION AIDS SOUTH AFRICA

Conservation Schemes Planned to Assist Agriculture Which Is Now Its Staple Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—Prior to Union the question of irrigation and water conservation in the several colonies was dealt with in a spasmodic and wholly unsatisfactory manner, and in the Cape it was not until 1908 that the Irrigation Act was passed. The Cape of Good Hope, being a country with considerable arid districts, essentially dry measure which would deal practically with water conservation, but the 1908 Act dealt principally with administrative questions and neglected conservation.

Fortunately, owing to Union, the question of the efficient utilization of water in South Africa is now dealt with comprehensively, and in 1912 the Union Parliament passed the Irrigation and Conservation of Water Act—a most important measure which makes a real effort to deal with the many problems surrounding the subject. Under this act a national law is set up for the regulation of the use of water in the rivers and streams of the country, and certain provisions are made to develop irrigation in every possible way.

Engineers Supplied

The director of irrigation, at the head of the Irrigation Department, administers the act, and considers schemes for irrigation works and settlements, and deals also with applications for loans. The department supplies engineers to assist with advice relative to irrigation schemes, and water boring for agricultural and stock farming purposes is undertaken.

The director, in a recent report, states that, unlike some other departments concerned with the development of the Union, such as railways, which were actively affected by the war, the Irrigation Department since 1916 has been engaged in a most active policy of progressive development, and that Parliament, year after year, has voted large sums of money for the purpose, and the technical and administrative work has therefore increased greatly and will continue to increase for some years. The department has now reached a very critical stage, owing to the extension of its activities, and drastic reorganization and enlargement have become necessary, more especially in the head office.

He deplores the neglect of hydrographic work in the Cape in the five or six years preceding unification, and states that the expenditure of a few thousand pounds annually on these most important preliminary operations, would have greatly simplified the work which is being carried on at the present time. On the other hand, in the Transvaal, where more money was available for the purpose, the well-equipped irrigation department, created in 1904, carried out very valuable hydrographic and reconnaissance surveys, and the legacy thus bequeathed to the Union will be of great assistance.

Conservation Necessary

It was everywhere realized that agricultural products, the demand for which was more constant, were now the staple industry. It was further realized that flood irrigation would be totally inadequate to meet the changed conditions and that a more secure supply of water during the critical seasons of the year must be assured. Conservation was the only way to obtain this constant supply and conservation was accordingly made the keynote of the government's irrigation policy. As a result of this wise policy there are now no less than 11 large conservation schemes, either under construction or about to be started, all of which are to be built by means of irrigation loans approved by Parliament and amounting to £2,250,000.

There is no doubt but that South Africa has realized the overwhelming importance of water conservation to the farming community, and indeed to the Union generally, and the amount of the sums voted by Parliament, and the magnitude of the works undertaken are evidence of the practical manner in which the problem is being tackled, and when the department is put on a proper footing in regard to the staff the results of its operations will be more and more felt and appreciated.

DRIVER LOSES LICENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Following his second conviction for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor Hugh F. Vaughan of Boston has been ordered by the registrar of motor vehicles to return his certificate of registration and number plates. Vaughan's license to operate an automobile in Massachusetts will be withheld for five years.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

AUGUSTUS JOHN

An Independent Artist

Papa was reading his newspaper. Mamma was knitting. Baby (rather an elderly baby, say 6 or 7 years of age) was sitting on her father's knee. The scene was a Pullman car, two hours out of New York.

Although I had plenty to read, and was in a seat on the other side of the corridor, I could not resist (what a long time bad habits take to cure!) trying to decipher what Papa was reading so intently, and making occasional exclamations which seemed to be of the righteous anger variety. There was a photograph on the page he was reading, with a white line drawn round the head and neck, and at the top of the article was a displayed caption. With some difficulty, I spelled out this: "Leverhulme Denounced for Beheading Own Portrait. American Painters Sympathizing With Aggrieved Briton, Augustus John, Agree in Affirming Principle That Works of Art Should Not Be Carved up Like Legs of Mutton."

"Sententious but sound," I muttered, withdrawing my eyes, for my interest in what my neighbors are reading has its limits. But I raised my eyes again on hearing the Child say, "Daddy, what's the white line round the gentleman's head for?" "That shows," said Papa, "the part that Lord Leverhulme cut out of the portrait that Augustus John painted of him. What was left—the lower part of the body, the hands, the top of the chair, and part of the background. Lord Leverhulme returned, according to the reports, his housekeeper returned, to the artist."

"That was very rude, Daddy, wasn't it?" asked the Child. "Daddy, you've said it," murmured Papa.

The Child reflected for a few moments, then she asked, "Why did Lord Whatshisname cut out the head?" "Because," answered Papa, "he said that it was too big for his safe." Then why didn't he buy a bigger safe?" she remarked.

I could not help smiling approvingly at the Child. Children, being pure in heart, see clearly. In all the correspondence on this lamentable affair no one has put that pertinent question to the noble Lord. But we must excuse him. Lord Leverhulme, proprietor of "Sunlight" soap, is a peer of recent creation, a self-made man, and may not have realized the bad manners and bad taste he showed in destroying a work of art, and in allowing the mutilated canvas to be returned to the artist.

Were the portrait a vile daub it would be an insult to the painter of it to treat his work in this way, but Augustus John is a very distinguished artist, and although he may resent Lord Leverhulme's action, and regret the publicity of the affair (self-advertisement is not one of his foibles), he must be pleased at the way the artists and art students of England, Italy, and America have rallied to his side, and resented the indignity that has been placed upon him.

Augustus John is an interesting and picturesque figure in modern British art. Indeed, I consider that he is the outstanding figure, and one of the few, the very few, to whom the term genius may be applied. Everything he does has originality; he copies no one; he belongs to no school; he is not influenced by any of his experimenting contemporaries; and if one sees here and there in his work suggestions of certain of the great artists of the past, going back to Giotto, that is only to say that he works in the tradition, but gives to everything he does the direct vision of a modern. You can never mistake a John in a picture gallery, and you never see his work at the Royal Academy exhibitions. That is one of the mysteries of the official art life of England. I should have thought that a president of the Royal Academy, any time this century, would have seen to it that John's name was put down for voting upon, and that he was speedily elected. There have been rumors that he was "up" for election as an A. R. A., but they were false, and he remains an independent, the most independent, and I presume the most successful artist of his day. And among the students, and those connoisseurs who are not tied to any school or ism, the most admired.

I first heard of him as one of the prize pupils at the Slade School, and that like the young Millais, he had a natural and a great gift for drawing. Even in those days his drawings were discussed and collected. When he left the Slade he opened an art school with Orpen. These two very promising youths began together. Orpen, the Irishman, is now titled, and a member of the Royal Academy. John the Welshman—well, at any rate he can call himself Major, and he looks very handsome, bearded, with glowing eyes, and very unchildlike, in his military uniform.

Clever students flocked to the John-Orpen School, and soon the John "Legend" began to spread—his taciturnity, his aloofness, his flashes of criticism, sometimes brutal but always illuminating. The girl students feared and admired him. I remember a group of them discussing him through an entire evening at an art club in Cornwall, and then it was that I first heard his famous saying, which he repeated again and again to his pupils—"Draw as well as you can, and then decorate your drawing with a little color."

His drawings have great distinction. They are alert and alive; they are never obvious; they have that rare quality which has been summed up in the phrase "Beauty touched with strangeness." He consorts with gypsies, there is a gypsy strain in him, and many of his single figure drawings have a remote air, an allure of "the wind on the heath, Brother," not usually found in Chelsea models.

Then his etchings. A friend of mine spent his week's wages in buying John's etching of a gypsy van, and it now hangs alone on a wall of his writing room; and on his table is the recently published "A Catalogue of Etchings by Augustus John," compiled by Campbell Dodgson, curator of the British Museum Print Room: a volume that gives official recognition to John's etchings.

He learnt the messy business of oil painting slowly. His early pictures, drawn beautifully, were decorated with a little color in the John way; but color was a growth, not an impulse with him. His first great success, his wonderful "Smiling Woman"—massive, magisterial, enigmatic—was quite low in key. This work was wisely and bravely bought by the Contemporary Art Society for the nation.

If one could see the "Smiling Woman" alongside his portrait of "Miss Iris Tree," painted some years afterward, the leap he has taken into color would be manifest—swift, clean color, daring harmonies, elating the observer, and making everything else on the wall look dull and dowdy.

He has a way of astonishing the public, and one of the most pleasing of these astonishments was the group, about 30 pictures, I think, of small oil paintings he showed in 1912. These were the harvest of a summer he spent in Wild Wales. Each showed the figure of a woman garbed à la John (see the frocks in "The Way Down to the Sea" at the Metropolitan Museum) engaged in some domestic occupation in the open air—washing, ironing, hanging clothes, preparing a meal—and each was so vivid and brilliant; and the landscapes, in which the figures were set, are lovely.

Since the outbreak of war he has hustled himself, or been hustled into, portrait painting, alert impressions of his subjects, living things, with the touch of caricature that gives life-likeness, not always the kind of presentation that the family wants. But it is art. How sure he is, how definite, how intimate his drawing of a lip, or an eye, or the line of a chin. He had a portrait of a soldier at the second Canadian war memorial exhibition in Toronto. I examined it with half dozen artists in turn. They would look at nothing else. For the Canadian War Museum he is now working on what may be his magnum opus—the "Canadians Before Lens," 40 feet long.

Before am I asked to explain John, to "evaluate" him. He disturbs the average Britisher, who does not understand his vision. There is nothing of the Extremist about John's pictures, the men are men, the women are women, the gypsy ponies are gypsy ponies, and yet there is something in them, strange, unconventional; they are of ordinary life, and yet away beyond it. May not the answer be that he is a Celt. He was born and educated at Tenby, in Wales.

Before joining the Slade he spent a winter in Provence, in the country of Cézanne, whose home was in Aix. There are paintings by Cézanne in Aix. One of the chapters in modern art history will never be written are John's thoughts when he stood, day after day, before Cézanne's pictures.

A fine and interesting thing happened one day some years ago, in the large gallery of the New English Art Club. To the right was a vast cartoon of a gypsy subject by Augustus John, unfinished, an amazing beginning, and, from an academic point of view, not ready for exhibition, done probably in a week.

On the facing wall were two pictures, learned, academic, upon which the painter, I knew, had been working hard for a year. He was standing there, and I, in a spirit of mischievous inquiry, asked him to explain to me certain symbolic episodes in his pictures, which were not plain. He did so at great length, and with logical clarity (he writes and talks better than he paints) and he did not seem to realize that a picture should not require any explanation. When he had finished I jerked my thumb toward the John cartoon, and said, "How about that?"

He answered promptly, "That, oh, that's genius."

—Q. R.

C. R. W. NEVINSON'S NEW YORK SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK. New York—Christopher Richard Wynne Nevinson, the enterprising and aggressive young English modernist, offers an astounding one-man show in four parts, paintings, etchings, lithographs, woodcuts, at the Bourgeois Galleries. There are 67 of the oil paintings alone, and they are of extraordinary range as to subjects and styles, yet consistent as a whole in a certain virile, original quality which is half personal, half technical. Withal, Nevinson has not only succeeded in portraying Manhattan, the unbelievable city of Babylonian skyscrapers and cataclysmic crowds, from a novel viewpoint of what might be called practical cubism. But the term "cubism," at best a makeshift, has already outlined its day of usefulness, inasmuch as the various progressive ideas it was once made to comprehend have passed the limits of any set school or classification. Whatever it was, or is, Nevinson has it in a marked degree that distinguishes him from other living artists who, like himself, aim at creating paintings which shall be a vital force.

One difference is, that with Nevinson cubism is merely a subordinate means—not an end in itself. It is only one of the many tools he seizes, in his strong purpose of accomplishment. His subject dictates his method, and he has all kinds of both. According to his art creed, it is futile to use the same means to express flesh and the ferro-concrete of a skyscraper; or the restless, dynamic



Courtesy of the Bourgeois Galleries, New York

"Looking Through Brooklyn Bridge," from the painting by C. R. W. Nevinson

groups of the Broad Street curb brokers, and the static calm of an English landscape. Nevinson has expressed all these, amongst other widely contrasted things, in the paintings shown in the current exhibition—which includes his most recent work, the outgrowth of impressions acquired in the course of his previous visit to New York, a year ago, when he participated in the official exhibition of British war pictures at the Anderson Galleries. For, characteristically, this ardent modernist piles a rapid brush when roused, relying more upon memory than upon models. Some few of his war pictures also, are here now, and they represent quite a distinct phase, marking a significant epoch of his development.

The comparison presented in this comprehensive show strikingly illustrates what Lewis Hind has written of the youthful Nevinson in London, half-a-dozen years back, then just evolving from the successive influences or associations of Cézanne, Monet, Matisse, Derain, Picasso, Severini, Roger Fry, and the Italian futurist leader Marinetti: "flirting fiercely with cubism and futurism, searching here and there, learning, picking, grabbing at anything vital and unacademic, a student of all styles but mastered by none, with a dozen different techniques at his fingers' call—all dressed up and nowhere to go. Then came the war: in the war he found himself."

Under the colors, as motor mechanic, he drove ambulances through the deep mud and fiery rain of Flanders fields; later became attached to the French army, went to and over the battle front with the aviation corps, and later was invalided home to attract public attention first with his painting of "La Mitrailleur"; then (1917) as the first official painter attached to the British armies in the field, with a series of lithographs of airplanes and their construction. Here was where he applied the theory of geometrical structure to cloud masses, in coordination with aerial light and shade and motion, achieving a new intensity of dramatic effect.

Whoever looks now at Nevinson's "New York—An Abstraction," or "Broadway, Downtown," with its giant buildings seeming to reel and sway, or "From the Ferry," registering the incomparable spectacle of lower Manhattan's dark towers and battlements a-twinkle with myriad lights in the early dusk, and the flashing tide-water at their feet—whenever sees these and a score others of similar spell, will agree that here the rising artist of no school, yet equipped by all the schools, has found himself anew. A decade ago, in about the first of his magnified etching series, Joseph Pennell exploited (we used to say, invented) the skyscraper in art. Francis Picabia came over from Paris and tried it with cubism, when that movement was at its start. At the same stage, the impressionistic aquarellist, John Marin, undertook to visualize the emotion of the grandiose theme, by making the tall buildings real and sway and actually bend over in curves, it remained for the more logical and scientific Nevinson to convey, or at least to symbolize that Lower Broadway feeling, by making the buildings lean at a moderate and plausible yet quite perceptible degree. Sometimes, as in "Looking Down on Downtown,"

or in the "Statue of Liberty" picture, where that monument dwindles in the extreme distance of the upper right-hand corner, being viewed afar from the Railroad Club, over the roofs and crevasses which furnish the artist's actual motive—in these and other instances the "cubistic" effect is no affectation, but naturally due to the inverted perspective one gets in looking down on the architectural giraffes, instead of up from the street. The "Brooklyn Bridge" effect is obtained by the simple device of looking at the city through the aerial network of steel cables. In such scenes as the "Curb Market" in Broad Street, or the "Stock Exchange" interior at a busy hour, dynamics take the place of geometrical cubism, and an entirely different technique is brought into play.

But Nevinson's talent is by no means restricted to clever novelties and advanced "isms." Nature's poetic calm is reflected in "A River Winding Slowly Out to Sea"; her idyllic joyance in the summer picnic "On the Thames"; "The Cornish Landscape," and in various scenes of sunny France, all the way from La Touraine to the Riviera.

Another surprise awaits in Nevinson's portraits and figure pieces. The Hogarthian "Self Portrait" bristles with character revelation; that of the "Countess de ... " exhales the elegance of a Parisienne, and the "Opera Singer" is a quaint provincial type not unworthy of a Cézanne or a Van Gogh. His mood of worldly satire is expressed in the Daumier-like caricature of a bored and jaded couple in a gilded opera box, entitled "Success."

Altogether, there is enough in this first fully representative Nevinson show in New York to justify Mr. Hind's appreciative allusion to him as: "among the most discussed, most successful, most promising, most admired of British artists." "Most hated," too, he adds. But that cannot mean more than reference to passing professional rivalries or ephemeral scholastic differences; for there is nothing really serious enough to inspire hard feelings, but much that is irresistible in the contrary way of admiration and amazement, in the prolific output of the many-sided C. R. W. N.

LITHOGRAPHS BY HONORÉ DAUMIER

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON. England—it is impossible to overestimate the value of such galleries as the South London Art Gallery. It is similar in character and may be said to have the same high aims as the Whitechapel Art Gallery, and it is to be regretted that there are not more of them in the vast London metropolis.

The South London Art Gallery owes its origin to the zeal and generous far-sightedness of Mr. William Rossetti, who enlisted the practical help of Burne-Jones, Leighton and G. F. Watts in starting a small debating society on subjects connected with art, in the heart of a working-class population. Its valuable influence was

THE RETURN OF SPOILS OF WAR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria—It is known that after conclusion of the armistice the Italian military commission in Vienna had among other tasks that of "effecting the return of such objects of artistic and scientific character as had been brought hither in the course of the war, partly from the territories occupied by the Austrians and partly from the Austrian territories now occupied by the Italians." But the military commission went far beyond these legitimate demands, and asked for the delivery of works which had been in Austrian collections for many years. After brief negotiations the Italian Government, by an ultimatum, enforced the delivery of the objects demanded and Austria had to submit. Thus in the past year objets d'art of enormous value which had been in Vienna for centuries passed into the hands of the

objects which are to go to Italy under this "special agreement" are: The manuscripts of the National Library originating from Naples, the wonderful bronzes of the so-called Etruscan collection, the famous "Vortragkreuz" valuable reliquary of Cardinal Becharia, a splendid production of Byzantine goldsmith craft.

In order to indemnify Austria for these heavy losses, Italy is willing to relinquish her claims to the German bust of Kaiser Franz by Canova, taken from the Kunsthistorisches Museum. This bust by Canova, however, is a mediocre work which Italy can easily and readily spare from her own innumerable and unique art treasures; and the renunciation of the imperial coronation robes may probably be explained by the fact that Italy is well aware no impartial jury would ever have adjudged to her these splendid pieces of Moorish embroidery which constituted the bridal gift of Constantine of Sicily to Emperor Henry VI von Hohenstaufen; particularly as these robes have been preserved in Germany since the close of the twelfth century.

THE GIFT TO RICHMOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RICHMOND, New York—Arthur Dawson, official portrait painter of the United States Military Academy at West Point, is here to superintend the unpacking and hanging of the John Barton Payne collection of paintings at the Battle Abbey.

These paintings, 50 in number and valued at \$1,000,000, were presented to this city almost a year ago by the present Secretary of the Interior, who was a native of Warrenton, in this state. The paintings will be placed by themselves in one wing of the Abbey.

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"I have dwelt upon the greatness of Athens because I want to show you that we are contending for a higher prize than those who enjoy none of these privileges, and to establish by manifest proof the merit of these men whom I am now commemorating. Their loftiest praise has been already spoken. For in magnifying the city I have magnified them, and men like them whose virtues made her glorious. And of how few Hellenes can it be said as of them, that their deeds when weighed in the balance have been found equal to their fame!... Any one can discourse to you for ever about the advantages of a brave defence, which you know already. But instead of listening to him I would have you day by day fix your eyes upon the greatness of Athens, until you become filled with the love of her; and when you are impressed by the spectacle of her glory, reflect that this empire has been acquired by men who knew their duty and had the courage to do it,...—Thucydides (Jowett's translation).

Spring

So forth issued the Seasons of the year;
First, lusty Spring, all bright in leaves of flowers
That freshly budded and new bloomers did bear,
In which a thousand birds had built their bower.

—E. Spenser.

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Keeping the Sabbath Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Fourth Commandment charges us: "Remember the Sabbath Day, to keep it holy." Something of what is meant by this is illustrated by the falling of the walls of Jericho. It will be recalled that the city of Jericho lay in the way of the march of the children of Israel to the promised land. This city the Lord gave into the hands of the Israelites as follows: Joshua, instructed by the Lord, summoned the priests, and said to them, "Take up the ark of the covenant, and let seven priests bear seven trumpets of rams' horns before the ark of the Lord." This the priests did, blowing upon their trumpets, the armed men going before, and the "rereward" coming after the ark, not shouting nor making any noise with their voices. After this manner the ark of the Lord compassed the city once a day for six succeeding days. But on the seventh day, rising very early, this army of the Lord compassed the city seven times. And at the seventh time, Joshua commanded the people to shout. "So the people shouted when the priests blew with their trumpets: and it came to pass, when the people heard the sound of the trumpet, and the people shouted with a great shout, that the wall fell down flat, so that the people went up into the city, every man straight before him, and they took the city."

Spiritually interpreted, this account is symbolic of obedient labor completed victoriously. Mrs. Eddy says of it, "They went seven times around these walls, the seven times corresponding to the seven days of creation: the six days are to find out the nothingness of matter; the seventh is the day of rest, when it is found that evil is naught and good is all." ("Miscellaneous Writings," page 279.) And she defines ark thus, "Ark. Safety; the idea, or reflection, of Truth, proved to be as immortal as its Principle; the understanding of Spirit, destroying belief in matter." (Science and Health, page 581.)

Then it was the understanding of Spirit that brought to the dust the seeming wall of matter. But this destruction of the belief in matter was not arrived at immediately. For six days, though the wall of Jericho stood apparently substantial and impregnable, the obedience to God's command went on. When with one accord the people shouted with the instantaneous revelation of the substance of Mind, the seeming opposition of matter gave way, and they took the city.

So it is with every demonstration of the power of Spirit. As Christian Scientists, we are engaged in destroying the false belief in the reality of matter.

It makes no difference whether matter has the form of sickness, unsuccessful business, or domination of human power. It must go down under the steadfast reliance on the power of Truth, God. Now, though the wall of Jericho did not fall until the seventh day, there is no indication that there was dismay, mutterings of discontent, or fear at the sight of the impassive, unyielding wall. Rather were the eyes of the people on the ark of the Lord, the understanding of God's omnipotence. Moreover, as they were commanded, they talked not until they shouted all together on the seventh day. Then, at that moment the all-presence of the power of Spirit was so clear to them that right there, where impenetrable matter had seemed to be, was the reign of Spirit made manifest in unopposed entrance into the city. The city may be taken as typical of mortal beliefs, which had to be replaced by Truth.

In the same way, in working out any problem, the essential thing is to see the unreality of matter. This can only be done by understanding the infinite substance of Spirit, Mind. This vision of the perfection and allness of God's spiritual creation, this Christ-consciousness, is the seventh day. Keeping it holy is keeping it wholly, completing the six days of labor for spiritual understanding with the seventh day of proof, of consummation, of demonstration of "God with us." The six days may be a minute, a day, a week, three years, or just now, but the command to "do all thy work" is just as emphatic as the charge to observe the seventh day. Indeed, the seventh day cannot be kept until the work is done, but kept it must be, as Truth is true, and mortal sense a lie. Hence, one cannot begin to work out a problem in Christian Science, and then postpone it until another time, accepting compromise or failure. He must labor until the apprehension of God's holy day dawns in consciousness and the wall falls flat. One cannot work with one eye on matter to see whether or not its claims are giving way. So in sickness one cannot work with one eye on matter, for that would mean that there is something to heal. The scientific fact is that all is perfect now because all has been forever perfect in the eternal perfection of God's being. The seventh day dawns when one sees that his problem is only a seeming one. As in mathematics the intricate problem becomes suddenly simple in the perfection of the solution, so the sick man rises well, without convalescence the sick business becomes righteously prosperous, and the human domination disappears in the government of Principle, when one arises early on

that seventh day of found understanding.

Of course, scientifically the day of completion is now, all the time. That Truth, God, is present and omnipotent now, is all that Christian Science proves in any case. As the understanding of this becomes clearer and clearer, the son and the daughter, the man-servant and the maid-servant, the cattle, and the stranger within the gates, share the blessing of the pure consciousness that sees only God's perfect creation. In our seeking for this advanced understanding, the Lord's directions to Joshua are as timely and necessary to us today as they were for the son of Nun. "Only be thou strong and very courageous, that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest prosper whithersoever thou goest."

Brantwood

In his book on the life of John Ruskin, W. G. Collingwood thus describes a visit to the Ruskin home:

"To come out of the station after long travel is to find yourself face to face with magnificent rocks, and white cottages among the fir-trees. As you are whirled down through the straggling village, and along the shore round the head of the lake, the panorama, though not Alpine in magnitude, is almost Alpine in character. The valley, too, is not yet built up; it is still the old-fashioned lake country, almost as it was in the days of the 'Ierlad.' You drive up and down a narrow, hilly lane, catching peeps of mountains and sunset, through thick, overhanging trees; you turn sharp up through a gate under dark firs and larches, and the carriage stops in what seems in the twilight a sort of court,—gravelled space, one side formed by a rough stone wall crowned with laurels and almost precipitous copse, the brant (or steep) wood above, and the rest is Brantwood, with a capital B."

"You expect that Gothic porch you have read of in 'Lectures on Architecture and Painting,' and you are surprised to find a stucco classic portico in the corner, painted and grained, and heaped around with lucky horseshoes, brightly blackheaded, and mysterious rows of large blocks of slate and basalt and trap—the complete museum of local geology, if only you knew it—very unlike an ideal entrance; still more unlike an ordinary one. While you wait you can see through the glass door a roomy hall, lit with candles, and hung with large drawings by Burne-Jones and by the master of the house. His soft hat, and thick gloves, and chopper, lying on the marble table, show that he has come in from his afternoon's woodcutting."

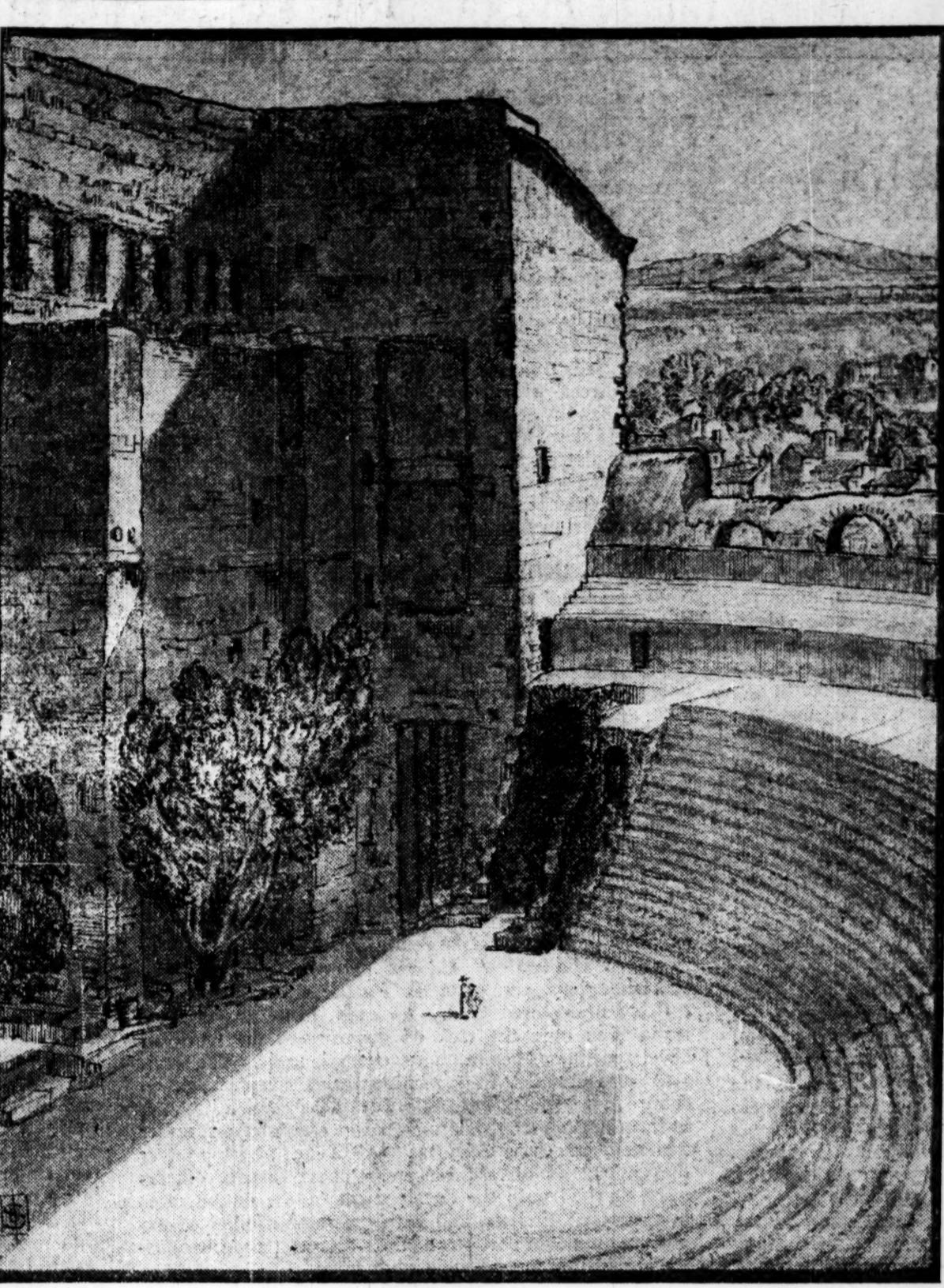
"But if you are expected you will hardly have time to look round, for Brantwood is nothing if not hospitable. The honored guest—and all guests are honored there—after welcome, is ushered up a narrow stair, which betrays the original cottage, into the 'turret room.' It had been the 'Professor's'... and he papered it with naturalistic pancies, as though it were a rare canopy in the forests.

nest of a darling little ground-bird, which flew away and came back again, fluttering about most pleadingly: and so I left the graceful innocent, without even taking a peep at the four speckled eggs, which probably constituted its treasure.

The sun was quite low when I drew near the Sachem's wood, an immense wilderness to the southeast of Alderbrook.—"Alderbrook. A Collection of Fanny Forester's Village Sketches, Poems, etc." by Miss Emily Chubbuck.

nest of a darling little ground-bird, which flew away and came back again, fluttering about most pleadingly: and so I left the graceful innocent, without even taking a peep at the four speckled eggs, which probably constituted its treasure.

The sun was quite low when I drew



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Roman theater at Orange

Orange

The sheer bulk of Orange is too overwhelming for our modern life. It was but the pleasure-place of the Romans; yet how many of our most pretentious buildings will last even a quarter as long? Our Gothic churches, mere architectural babes in time compared with it, are fast tottering into decay already. Our modern buildings, our flimsy town halls and stucco palaces will be dust when the Theatre of Orange is still serenely strong; and I prefer to see that theatre, not filled with modern actors, or with modern crowds, but as my friend saw it some few years ago: "... its sweep of steps graciously mantled in long grass growing for hay, and full of innumerable flowers; its stage tenanted by bushes of red roses and white guelder roses; the blue empty circles of its wall space rising serenely against the flame-blue sky. Never have I seen the huge strength of Roman antiquity appear more sweetly venerable, more assimilable to the unshaken granite structure of the globe itself, than thus, decked and garlanded with the transitory blossoms of its eighteen-hundred spring."

Those steps rouse many dreams; for few foreign cities are so often spoken of by Englishmen as is Orange, and few places have ever roused wider confusion of thought; for Orange gave it a name to a line of princes, one of whom was also a king of England, and from that king a political party in the British Islands and colonies thought proper to take its title.

The fact that the town is on a tributary of the Rhone, and lies a little off the main line, has preserved it from too much attention on the part of the incurious English traveller, who hurries past to the Riviera. Arausio, the Roman colony, is known only from geographers, and from its own remains; and the power and ubiquity of Rome have never been better exemplified than in the existence of such mighty works in a place historically so insignificant. Its medieval history begins with a certain William, of the house of Adhemar, called Duke of Aquitaine in the days of Charlemagne, who delivered Orange from the Saracens.—"Old Provence," T. A. Cook.

Variety in Writing

Some one, after detailing an elaborate recipe for salad, wound up the enumeration of ingredients and quantities with the advice to "open the window and throw it all away." This advice might be applied to the fore-going enumeration of the laws of Style, unless these were supplemented by the important law of Variety.

A style which rigidly interpreted the precepts of economy, simplicity, sequence, and climax, which rejected all superfluous words and redundant ornaments, adopted the easiest and most logical arrangement, and closed every sentence and every paragraph with a climax, might be a very perfect bit of mosaic, but would want the glow and movement of a living mind.

Monotony would settle on it like a paralyzing frost.... But without invoking extreme cases, let us simply remember that it is...

easy for sentences to be too compact... and that many a happy negligence, which to microscopic criticism may appear defective, will be the means of giving clearness and grace to a style. Of course the indolent indulgence in this laxity robs style of all grace and power. But monotony in the structure of sentences, monotony of cadence, monotony everywhere, necessarily defeats the very aim and end of style; it calls attention to the manner; it blunts the sensibilities; it renders excellencies odious.

And how is Variety to be secured?

The plan is simple, but like many other simple plans, is not without difficulty. It is for the writer to obey the great cardinal principle of Sincerity and to be brave enough to express himself in his own way, following the moods of his own mind, rather than endeavoring to catch the accents of another, or to adapt himself to some standard of taste. No man really feels and thinks monotonously. If he is monotonous in his manner in setting forth his thoughts and feelings, that is either because he has not learned the art of writing, or because he is more or less consciously imitating the manner of others. The subtle play of thought will give movement to his style if he does not clothe it with critical superstitions. I do not say that it will give him grace and power; I do not say that relying on perfect sincerity will make him a fine writer; because sincerity will not give talent, but I say that sincerity will give him all the power that is possible to him, and will secure him the inestimable excellence of Variety.

Now fades the last long streak of snow, Now burges every maze of quick About the flowering squares, and thick

By ashen roots the violets blow.

Now rings the woodland loud and long,

The distance takes a lover hue,

And drown'd in yonder living blue

The lark becomes a sightless song.

Now dance the lights on lawn and lea,

The flocks are whiter down the vale,

And milkier every milky sail

On winding stream or distant sea;

—Lord Tennyson.

Where the Walls Are Low

"Mine be a cot," for the hours of play
Of the kind that is built by Miss
Greenaway,
Where the walls are low, and the
roofs are red,
And the birds are gay in the blue o'er-head;
And the dear little figures, in frocks
and frills,
Go roaming about at their own sweet
willis,
And play with the pups, and reprove
the calves.
And do nought in the world (but
Work) by halves.
From "Hunt the Slipper" and "Riddle-me-ree"
To watching the cat in the apple-tree.

—Austin Dobson.

Peace and Friendship Perpetual

Lincoln to the workingmen of Manchester, England.

Executive Mansion, Washington.

January 19, 1863.

It has been often and studiously represented that the attempt to overthrow this government, which was built upon the foundation of human rights, and to substitute for it one which should rest exclusively on the basis of human slavery, was likely to obtain the favor of Europe. Through the action of our disloyal citizens, the workingmen of Europe have been subjected to severe trials, for the purpose of forcing their sanction to that attempt. Under the circumstances, I cannot but regard your decisive utterances upon the question as an instance of sublime Christian heroism which has not been surpassed in any age or in any country. It is indeed an energetic and inspiring assurance of the inherent power of truth, and of the ultimate and universal triumph of justice, humanity, and freedom. I do not doubt that the sentiments you have expressed will be sustained by your great nation; and, on the other hand, I have no hesitation in assuring you that they will excite admiration, esteem, and the most reciprocal feelings of friendship among the American people. I hail this interchange of sentiment, therefore, as an augury that whatever else may happen, whatever misfortune may befall your country or my own, the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nations will be, as it shall be my desire to make them, perpetual. —Abraham Lincoln (Letter).

The Eternal Now
Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,

But an eternal Now does always last.

—A. Cowley.

SCIENCE AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1920

EDITORIALS

Ending Military Rule of Dominicans

FROM recent published statements by Dr. Manuel Galván, brother of the former Minister from Santo Domingo to the United States, it is apparent that certain Dominicans have concluded that the time is ripe to press for the restoration of the island republic, in some measure, at least, to her own citizens. The Dominicans in New York have started a campaign of publicity to make conditions in the island more widely understood and to demonstrate, if possible, that the military rule of their republic by the United States forces can properly be brought to a close. Perhaps it is merely incidental that Dr. Galván and his friends are making charges of mal-administration, and abuses, by the marines in Santo Domingo. The similarity of these charges to those recently made against the marines in Haiti is not likely to be overlooked. Whether the charges in one case were in any way suggested by those of the other is a question not easily answered, any more than it is possible to say offhand what there is for justification. If there have been abuses by the United States forces in Santo Domingo, they must, of course, be corrected. But Dr. Galván's trend seems to be not so clearly toward exposing misconduct and maladministration as it is toward securing a modification of the conditions of occupancy.

At first glance, the doctor's statements hardly seem to do full justice to the United States. When he declares that "the United States forces took possession of the country when it was at perfect peace," he seems rather to overlook the fact that the Dominican Government, in the midst of continued unsettled conditions, particularly because of intermittent revolutions, had found it impossible to comply with the terms of the convention of 1907, which had been entered into between the island republic and the United States, at the instance of the former. Misgovernment or lack of government in the island, before that date, had accumulated an indebtedness of something like \$30,000,000. Creditor governments abroad were pressing for the payment of their claims, and in the imminence of an effort at foreign occupation, with resulting complications under the Monroe Doctrine, Santo Domingo sought the aid of the United States. Under the convention there negotiated, the United States practically acted as receiver for the bankrupt republic, assuming to pay off its indebtedness while taking full charge of the collection and application of the customs revenues. One clause of the agreement, which was ratified by the presidents and senates of both republics, provided that the Dominican public debt, pending the payment of the whole amount of outstanding bonds, should not be increased except by previous agreement between the two parties to the convention. The assumption was that the Dominican Government could maintain itself while the United States was assisting in the control of its finances. Such maintenance proved impossible, however, without incurring new indebtedness, and it was to put an end to this continued accumulation of obligations that the United States, in 1916, directed its naval authorities to assume charge of the country.

Thus the island people have been living under martial law for the last four years. Whether or not the American military occupants have, as Dr. Galván states, committed many kinds of excesses and cruelties, and so conducted themselves that the islanders have been roused to feelings of bitter resentment against the United States, there is no question that the island and its people have been vastly benefited by the American occupation. Dominican customs showed an increase between 1915 and 1918 equal to twice the entire trade of the country in 1905, mainly through the return to peaceful conditions and the security from constant revolutions. Agriculture has been tremendously developed, largely by special education. Immigration has been regulated. While the Constitution and laws have been fully respected, revisions and new laws have been made effective where necessary to correct abuses, prominent amongst which have been the almost incredible neglect of the interests of the island children and the general lack of protection for women. Land tenure has been stabilized. United States civil service law is being extended to all departments of the government, maintaining a majority of Dominican employees, except for heads of departments. Impossible conditions of water supply and sanitation have been done away with. All the while, the debt has been steadily diminishing and the finances of the republic rehabilitated.

Dr. Galván has not emphasized the effect of all this. Instead, he declares the conduct of the American marines has been such that many Dominicans have been compelled to take to the wooded country. He admits that some of these subsequently committed acts of banditry, but speaks as if this constituted an inevitable reaction, and does not hesitate to assert that it was the conduct of the marines which precipitated the trouble. Time will show what weight should be attached to his statements. But in the meantime it must not be forgotten that banditry was common in Santo Domingo throughout the days of Spanish control and during all the subsequent periods of disorder, and that it was not done away with until the Americans went in. Only a year ago, a Dominican judge, on a visit to the United States, reported that bandits had been so far driven out that the most distant mountain trails were as safe as a city street. What Dr. Galván really wishes, apparently, is that the incoming administration in the United States shall deal with Santo Domingo in "some such way as Roosevelt and Wood dealt with Cuba." He thinks a civil government should now be substituted for military rule, and that in such a change the United States can surely count upon the cooperation of the Dominicans, who "realize the shortcomings of their own country" and the need of assistance from outside.

What he proposes deserves careful consideration. But on the other hand it is to be remembered that, in dealing with Cuba, the United States was concerned with

a population considerably further advanced, with respect to governmental experience and education, than are the people of Santo Domingo. Before the United States left Cuba to shift for herself, the census showed that fewer than 44 per cent of the inhabitants over ten years of age were still unable to read. In Santo Domingo, at the beginning of this year, the illiteracy exceeded 90 per cent. No people can hope to maintain, unaided, a democratic form of government when only one-tenth of them are capable of engaging in those governmental activities which must of necessity be conducted on a basis of the written or printed word. Perhaps, however, it is time for considering whether a single step in that direction cannot now properly be taken. The country has progressed wonderfully during the last few years. If development has reached the point where native officials can be intrusted with a direct share in the management of affairs, concession of it will be among the most effective means of preparing the country for still broader measures of self-control.

New Guinea Under Australian Rule

THE annual report recently issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of British New Guinea, Judge J. H. P. Murray, has a particular interest at the present time, when the question of Australian mandates in the southern Pacific is so much to the fore. Australia has, of course, been responsible for the government of British New Guinea for something over sixteen years, for it was in 1906 that the Commonwealth took over the administration of the colony, and during that time an immense amount of valuable work has been done. Between 1885, when the British Government was practically compelled to proclaim a protectorate over the southeastern portion of the island of Papua owing to the annexation by Germany of the northeastern portion, and 1906 very little seems to have been done in the way of developing the territory or improving the condition of the natives. The "zone of civilization" did not extend far beyond the coastal regions, and what lay further afield was almost entirely unexplored land. As soon, however, as Australia took over the task of government the work of development was begun on a systematic basis. The territory was divided into administrative areas, each in charge of a resident or assistant resident magistrate, and, in time, detachments of armed native constabulary, under white officers, came to be stationed in each division under the control of district officers. These district officers were charged with the development of the native races in their own districts, and with the responsibility of exploring unknown portions of their districts, and introducing civilization among their inhabitants.

In this work, which has been most faithfully carried on, Judge Murray, in his recent report, notes one especially interesting development, namely, the introduction of an education tax. This tax will be imposed "on all constabulary, mission teachers and natives with not less than four children." The proceeds, after deducting the cost of collection, are to be paid into a separate account in the treasury, and will be expended for the general and technical education of the natives and in other ways for their "direct benefit."

It will, of course, be some time before the benefits which must flow from such a reform will be fully realized, but there can be no question that the presence of educated teachers in various centers throughout the country must begin to break down those prejudices and to weaken those traditions which render the task of improving the condition of the native a matter of no little difficulty. Not the least of these difficulties, as Judge Murray notes, is to induce the natives to leave districts which have become overcrowded, and to form new settlements. The attachment of the native to the particular district in which he has always lived is tremendous, and he will apparently endure all manner of hardships rather than move. The way, therefore, in which the Administration is overcoming this difficulty is particularly interesting, for it is being done by means of the "model village" with fixed allotments, open spaces and shade trees and shrubs for borders in place of unsightly fences. All this makes, it appears, a great appeal to the native Papuan, who readily takes up the allotments, and eagerly cooperates in making the project a success.

The Third International

THERE can no longer be the least possibility of misunderstanding the attitude of the Communist International, or Third International, as it is now more commonly referred to, toward all forms of government and all social and capitalistic organizations which have failed to receive the brand of approval of the semi-appointed leaders and dictators of the Soviets. There was a time, and that not long ago, when, in the United States particularly, those who believed themselves to be somewhat inclined toward radicalism, the more or less insipid form of parlor Bolshevism, and a not too violent or obnoxious species of radical Socialism and militant Communism, sought to justify their outspoken denunciations of what they termed the reactionary tendencies of their friends and neighbors. This end was attained by some sort of mental reservation, or a secret individual pledge of actual loyalty to their own government, and by assuring themselves that no oath of allegiance had been or would be given which would incur actual disloyalty to the government and the institutions under which they accepted and enjoyed protection and a measure of prosperity. These apologists no doubt sincerely believed that the time would not soon come, even if it should ever come, when the declaration of an undivided allegiance would be required by the avowed enemies of their own government, and when a world standard of radicalism would be set up under which they would be commanded to array themselves, that it might be known of all men, everywhere, at home, in the office, in the club, at the polls, and on the battlefield, perhaps, just where they stood, what they thought, and to what doctrine and what banner they had deflected fealty and constancy. But that time has come, and it is the unmistakable manifesto of the Communist International, if its words mean what they indicate, that from the present moment there shall be no more confusion of lines, no half-way ground, no compromise plat-

form declarations of so-called radical political parties which fail or refuse to accept the issue as the ultra-radical leaders have outlined it. The standard has been set up, according to official advices which have reached the United States, and membership in the Third International is denied to even the most advanced radicals who are still willing to compromise in any way with old political institutions, whether bourgeois, social-democratic, or capitalistic.

It has been known for some time in a general way, what the program of the Third International is, and disclaimers of sympathy with it, in one form or another, have been forthcoming from organizations made up of more cautious radical adherents to the Communist cause, both in the United States and in Europe. There has been apparent hesitation to subscribe to the extreme radical platform enunciated at Moscow, possibly because of the timidity of those who wished to stop just short of proclaiming an alliance with the avowed enemies of all forms of established government. It is, perhaps, this hesitation which prompts Mr. Lenin to publish broadcast the text of the Third International's conditions. He, no doubt, assumes that when the test is applied, when excommunication is known to be the penalty of half-heartedness, conservatism, or even of convenient and deceptive reservations, the laggards in the ranks will yield at least a grudging loyalty to his cause. The manifesto declares that in almost all the countries of Europe and America "the class struggle is entering the phase of civil war." Because of this, it is pointed out, "all national laws must be set at defiance in the accomplishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat." This, then, is why absolute and complete solidarity is demanded. This is why the "slackers" in the camps of such so-called opportunists as Turati, Kautsky, Hilferding, Hillquit, Longuet, Macdonald, and Mogliani must be pressed into the ranks of the Communist International. This is why the dictatorship of the proletariat must not be simply spoken of in a conventional formula, but must be so acclaimed that its necessity becomes intelligible to every simple workman, working woman, soldier, and peasant. This is why it is the declared duty of the Communists, "having no confidence in the bourgeois laws," to "create everywhere a parallel illegal apparatus of organization which shall be of aid to the party, in the decisive moment, to fulfill its duty to the revolution." And this is why it is declared to be the duty to carry on an emphasized systematic propaganda in the army. Where this agitation is impeded by exceptional laws, it must be carried on illegally, and it is made clear that the failure to perform this work would signify treason to the revolution, and would be incompatible with membership in the Third International. It is made unmistakably clear that all parties which wish to join the Communist International must change their names so that they will be designated as Communist parties. There is no room left, it is pointed out, for the Social-Democrats, the Socialists, or any other of the so-called "Social" parties, "which have betrayed the banner of the working classes."

Those responsible for the promulgation of this somewhat remarkable manifesto have, perhaps, consciously or unconsciously, prescribed what may prove to be rather embarrassing conditions for the avowed adherents of some less outspoken doctrine of radicalism in the world. The cause of Communism, at least in its milder form, has been flourishing on the western side of the Atlantic for some years. Of this there can be no doubt. Its influence was apparent throughout all the years of the recent war, and it is hardly less apparent today. Outspoken sympathy has been manifested for the Russian Communists and the government they have set up. The present social and industrial order outside of Russia has been, and is being, condemned, and even the government and laws have been declared reactionary. But it is commendable that, heretofore, even the most enthusiastic supporters of what they delight to term the new order have hesitated to enlist openly with those who declare that all national laws must be set at defiance in the accomplishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, or with those who, having "no confidence in the bourgeois laws," are moving everywhere to create a parallel illegal organization which shall aid the party, in the decisive moment, to fulfill its duty to the revolution. The test of their faith, politically, seems now to have been gratuitously provided.

Bowdoin Square, Boston

WHAT with the changes wrought by altered transportation routes, by the removal of conspicuous or noted buildings, and now by prohibition, persons acquainted with Bowdoin Square, Boston, in its days of distinction, would not recognize it today. In the latter part of the last century, this spot might have been regarded as the heart of New England's chief city. Situated at the foot of the northwesterly slope of Beacon Hill, it was, for one thing, on the main traffic route to Cambridge. The building of the first Boston subway, more than twenty years ago, greatly changed traffic lines, however, and the alterations had their effect on this section of the city.

For three-quarters of a century Bowdoin Square was dominated architecturally, and was identified in the minds of most people acquainted with Boston, by a noted hotel, the Revere House, which was the scene of many interesting incidents in the life of the city. Now this substantial landmark, for it was built of granite, in a plain but ponderous style, is gone, and its spacious place awaits whatever structure may be its successor. Across the square there has just been removed, too, the other distinguishing building of the place, the Bowdoin Square Tabernacle, also composed of granite. Some half a dozen streets still radiate from the square, but everything else, save perhaps an old-time residence or a long-established place of trade, is changed, or rather, is very much in the process of change.

Probably Boston never had a more characteristic hotel, or one more widely associated with the city and its hospitality, than the Revere House. The reason why it was named for Paul Revere, the Revolutionary hero, was mainly because it was built by a group of men connected with the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, of which Revere, the metal worker, bell-caster, and

prominent townsman of Boston, was the first president. Revere's own house, his residence from about 1770 to 1800, a few blocks away in North Square, on the site of Increase Mather's house, and built about the year 1676, however, still stands, and the Mechanic Association which he helped to establish is still making itself useful to the community at Mechanics Hall. About the Revere House there was a quiet dignity and refinement seldom found in like degree in American hotels, even of the old order, and the guests included the most substantial and distinguished. Among them were counted the Prince of Wales who became King Edward VII, the Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil, Jenny Lind, Christine Nilsson, Parepa Rosa, Adelina Patti, Presidents Fillmore, Pierce, Johnson, and Grant, General Sherman, General Sheridan, and many other notables of the latter half of the last century. The house was the favorite stopping place of Daniel Webster when in Boston during his later years. In the long period when Bowdoin Square was an important center of activities there was often a semi-official aspect, as well as an air of mild festivity, about the Revere House, inside and sometimes outside. From a balcony in front of the large parlor windows speeches were made on occasion by prominent men who were guests of the city, in response to the call of the people assembled in the square.

During recent years Bowdoin Square has had a distinctly downtown character. The sort of life it was used to seeing, kept long ago round the other side of Beacon Hill and into the Back Bay, which, in the palmy days of the Square, was but a barren tract. Meanwhile, in the vicinity of the Revere House, there came to be theaters, saloons, and shops bursting with all sorts of goods for the multitude, and the hostelry itself became "popularized." But now the saloons are gone, and, since the locality had more than its share, their abolition may bring another transformation.

Editorial Notes

HUNGARY, the "misjudged," as she prefers to call herself, is endeavoring to win back the Greater Hungary of the pre-war period. She has issued an appeal to a "misinformed British and American public." The argument is very simple. She was dragged into the war against her will. She has been partitioned without being allowed to say anything in her own defense. And that defense? Why, simply this: The Magyars who defended western culture against the Tartars and Turks, although left to their own resources by the western powers, were once again deserted in Kossuth's day, and in that manner they were simply driven into the arms of Austria, and, through her, of the German Alliance! And, of course, he who would now dismember innocent Hungary, the liberty lover, is paving the way for a fresh war, while he who preserves her integrity will, of course, be regenerating the peaceful development of the whole world! Poor ill-used Hungary! The least unkind thing one may say of the Magyars of today is that they are a long way removed from that spirit of liberty animating the generation which knew Louis Kossuth!

A RED CROSS official, challenging the correctness of this newspaper's statement, in a recent editorial, that "prohibition has had its most stubborn opposition from the districts where un-Americanized throngs have been most in evidence," cites Major Dalrymple's assertion that "in the city of Milwaukee, which, comparatively, has the largest German population in my district, not a single German has been arrested for violating the prohibition laws." Whether or not, however, the critic can establish the contention that Germans furnished the smallest percentage of offenders against prohibition, he apparently fails to catch the point of the editorial statement. For in all voting in which the liquor issue has been raised, since prohibition went into effect, as well as previously, returns have shown, as a rule, that where the alien vote is heaviest, the proportion of the total vote against liquor is the lightest. The weight of opinion against prohibition, rather than disobedience to the law, was the main point.

JUST as Mr. Stoddart has published his gloomy vision of the whole colored world "welded into a common solidarity of feeling against the . . . white man," the governments of China and France have given practical evidence that their minds are untroubled by any such phantasm. Paul Painlevé has successfully performed the mission to China with which he was intrusted by the French Government, some of the more important results being a promise from the Chinese Government of an annual subvention from an institute of higher Chinese studies in Paris, and an agreement to the establishment in one of the Chinese universities of an affiliated branch of the University of Paris, the cost to be borne equally by China and France. The Chinese President has also promised copies of Chinese classics to the extent of 5,000,000 pages.

IT is as refreshing as a voice in the wilderness to hear the cry of the Broadway hotel man, in New York, who says, jubilantly, that since the coming of prohibition he has had more business than he can handle. What people formerly spent for drink they now spend for food, he says, with the result that he has had to enlarge his dining rooms, wherever possible, and even build an extension on to one. The fact that his room rates have increased with the generally mounting prices has not turned trade away, but, on the contrary, those who come spend money as though it grew on trees. And even in view of the movement to reduce dining-room prices he still smiles.

PUBLIC speaking has become a fine art. It is now the rule, not the exception, to be able to listen to speeches that are in every way a treat to the hearers. Anyone who remembers the way in which Joseph Chamberlain poured forth his wealth of knowledge and acumen will be amused at a story that he used to tell against himself. At a dinner at which he was to make an important announcement, the Mayor presided. When dessert was served the Mayor leaned over and touched Mr. Chamberlain's arm, and said: "Shall we let them enjoy themselves a little longer, or shall we have our speech now?"